# BEDFORD GAZETTE

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## Personal Notes

Save the water supply by closing up all the leaking spigots.

Mr. Chas. Wertz, of Cumberland Valley, was in Bedford Tuesday.

Mr. A. Ross Sellers of Bedford Rt. 2, wa sa Bedford visitor Wednesday.

Mr. G. W. Knisely, of Queen, was in Bedford last Saturday.

Save the water it is getting scarce in the reservoir.

Mrs. Geo. A. Corle, of Osterburg, was a Bedford visitor last Saturday.

Walter R. Shearer, of Everett, was seen on our streets on Wednesday.

M. C. Perrin and wife of Chaneysville were transacting business in Bedford last Saturday.

Mrs. A. B. Heckerman, of Port Royal ,is visiting at the home of Harry Crouse.

Prof. H. H. Brumbaugh was transacting business in Bedford last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Roudabush, and son, Howard, were transacting business in Bedford on Wednesday.

Director of the Poor, Geo. A. Hillegass, of Buffalo Mills, was in Bedford on Wednesday on business.

A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. David Gardner, of East Pitt St., on last Saturday night.

Adam Claycomb, of Cessna, transacted business in Bedford last Saturday.

Roy Knisely, of Reynoldsdale, transacted business in Bedford Saturday.

Mr. Carl Williams, of Mattie, was visiting his aunt, Miss Sadie Frazier, on South Juliana street.

Messrs. Clyde and Michael Hillegass, of New Buena Vista, transacted business in Bedford Saturday.

Miss Stella Cornell, of Everett, spent several days last week visiting friends in Bedford.

Squire Wm. Drenning, of West Providence, was transacting business in Bedford Tuesday.

Mr. Emory Howsare and daughter, Ruth, of Chaneysville, were in Bedford yesterday.

Miss Eliza Griest returned home last Saturday evening after spending several weeks with her neice at Dean, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Turner, of New Buena Vista, spent the week end at the home of their daughter, Mrs. R. D. Kellar.

The W. F. Gable store has been awarded the contract to furnish the Hotel Pennsylvania here with mirrors. pictures. console-tablets, etc.

Conda Casteel, of Bedford township, came home from the hospital in Cumberland Sunday where he had been taking treatments.

Wm. McKiley Jr., of near Everett, spent last Sunday with his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Harry McKinley, of South Juliana street.

Mr. Edward Donahoe and little nephew, of Cumberland, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Will.

Mr. G. H. Diehl of Bedford Rt. 4 and grandson, Donald Corle, of Cumberland called at the Gazette office Wednesday.

Mr. Henry Leasure and family, of Rochester and Mrs. Kelley, of Butler are visiitng friends and relatives in are visiting friends and relatives in

Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Mearkle, and daughter Alice, of Philadelphia, arri State Library July 1922 last Sunday evening and are stopping at the Fort Bedford Inn for a few weeks vacation.

Mrs. Harold Wright and little daughter Nellie Jane, of Altoona, spent Wednesday with her mother, Mrs. Nellie Walter at the home of Miss Lizzie M. Bain.

Rev. Abram Sparks and wife and children, of Ohio, arrived in Bedford on Wednesday by auto enroute for Everett where they expect to make their future home.

Messrs. Herman Barkman, Francis Miller and Harry C. Chamberlain, of Chapman's Run and John Morgart, of Crystal Springs, were transacting business in Bedford on Wednesday.

Miss Bernadette, Elizabeth and Mary Leasure, of Pittsburgh, are visiting their sister Mrs. John Lilly, of Cumberland Valley, and other relatives and friends in Bedford.

Mr. and Mrs. John Scully, little son George, daughter Virginia and friend Miss Lanlan visited the home of Mrs. Sculley's aunt, Miss Lizzie M. Bain the first of the week.

James Oscar Barnes, of Inglesmith and Lula Robinson, of Artemas and Seymour Jackson Lee and Sylvia Lulu Clingerman, of Northcraft, were granted marriage licenses in Cumberland this week.

Ray A. Plessinger, of Amaranth, Fulton Co., and Ada B. Hurley of Buffalo Mills were married at the M. E. Parsonage, Bedford by the Rev. J. V. Royer, July 26.

Charles E. Leberknight, of this place has enrolled at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, as a student in the College of Engineering course. Mr. Leberknight is a graduate of Bedford High School of the class of 1922.

Messrs. Merle Stinnett, Bernard Arnold. Robert and William Snell and Corle McLaughlin have gone to Camp Meade to take miliary training during the vacation period and Robert Nelson has gone to a camp in Virginia for military training during the vacation.

Rev. C. L. McKinney had as his guests this week the Rev. Dr. Codori of Johnstown, and Rev. F. P. Corcorau, of Spangler, Pa. The party toured through Maryland first visiting the Codori home and the battle field at Gettysburg, having gone by the Harrisburg—Washington route and returning over the National Trail via Cumberland.

The Democratic State Chairman A. E. McCullough, of Lancaster, was in Bedford Saturday afternoon and evening. Sunday morning he and the Editor, Mr. Barkman, motored to Somerset where they discovered quite a few people against the administration for having ordered troops sent into that territory to subdue the laborer. Mr. McCullough went from Somerset to Johnstown and Mr. Barkman returned to Bedford Monday forenoon. Mr. McCullough is makig a tour of the state before the campaign opens up.

### Allie Jane Fletcher

Mrs. Allie Jane Fletcher, wife of the late Bernard Fletcher, died at her home in Bedford last Sunday death being due to Apoplexy but she has been declining in health for a number of years. Her maiden name was Allie Jane Hartsock and was bor nm Allegheny County, Maryland near Flintstone, December 14, 1837, hence she was aged 84 years 7 months and 9 days. Her parents were John and Hessie Hartsock. She is survived by 8 children, 21 grand children and 11 great grand children. The surviving children with their present locations are as follows:

Mrs. Agnes Foreman, Everett, Rt. 1; Mrs. Charlie Barkman, Clearville; Miss Esther at home; Mrs. Emma Lauffer, of Wilkinsburg; Mrs. Minnie Fletcher of Boiling Springs; Mrs. Zora Snyder of Roaring Springs; Mrs. Sadie Shoemaker of Pitcairn and Mr. Walter Fletcher of Alderson. She has two sisters and one brother surviving: Mrs. Julia Deremer, of Cumberland and Mrs. John Hutzler, of Detroit, Mich., and Captain H. H. Hartsock of Cumberland, Md.

The funeral services were held last Tuesday at the home conducted by Rev. J. Albert Eyler, of the Reformed Church and interment was made in the Bedford Cemetery.

Mother Fletcher was a member of the Reformed church for years and was a very faithful attendant until age made her incapable of attending any longer. She was a good mother and a hard worker and was a splendid neighbor in her community. She lived in an age when in her young days, schooling was scant, church facilities were at a low mark and hard work was the goal of every one, and that meant toil both at the house and in the field from early dawn till late at night. She has earned a rich reward in heaven.

### TWIN BROTHERS WED TWIN SISTERS.

HAYS, Kan., July 22.—John Kuhn and Raymond Kuhn, twins living in Ellis county, were married recently to Mary Anna Kuhn and Anna Mary Kuhn, twins, living in Walker. The families are not related. The brides are identical in appearance. They are 19 years old and the bridegrooms 22 years old.

### AN OPEN LETTER TO LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES

Our State and Nation today faces a crisis, possibly more acute and of graver concern, than any in the past. Two classes, Capitalist and Labor, face each other in almost a death struggle for the destruction or perpetuation of the principle of Unionized, Collective Bargaining a struggle for supremecy between millions of men and billions of money for human rights vs property rights. The Candidates to be voted for in November for Assembly and Congress owe it to their constitutency to clearly define their views on this disastrous industrial struggle and give their remedy, not in some evasive, abstract way but in concrete terms, as the successful candidates will later face the solution of this momentous issue and act for the weal or woe of all of the people. We are well within our rights in asking them these Candidates, an honest, clear expression so that we electors may with intelligence cast our ballots. We venture to predict that soon this will be a legal demand from every candidate—when we voters wake up. I suggest that Messrs Wright and Matt. Derrick and McIntyre, and Kurtz and Brumbaugh, in the order named, in the coming month of August kindly comply with this reasonable request by giving to the press of their districts their views and remedy. Refusal to comply should merit and result in defeat for the defaulter.

A. C. Richards.

### CRIST—BURKET

Mr. Mevin Merle Crist and Miss Ada Florence Burket, both of Pavia were married at Mount Zion Reformed church, Pavia Sunday morning at the close of the morning services. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Calvin Skyles in the presence of assembled relatives and the congregation. The attendants were Mr. and Mrs. Blair Burket of Osterburg, who were recently married. Miss Mary Ickes played the wedding march. The couple will reside at Pavia.

Wifey: "What is the best home paper?"

Hubby: "Wall paper."

## STATE BANKERS MET AT BEDFORD SPRINGS

The State Baking Commission which was appointed by the Governor under an Act of the Legislature in 1917, to codify and revise the Banking Laws of the State, met yesterday in session at the Bedford Springs in the hope of completing their work, which has demanded the close attention of its members the past five years, so that the same may be presented to the Legislature at the next session for enactment into the law. The Commission has been composed of George D. Edwards, Chairman, Vice President Commonwealth Trust Company, Pittsburgh, James A. Walker and Grover C. Ladner, Attorneys, Philadelphia, Hon. John M. Reynolds, Attorney, Bedford and Alexander T. Connell, late Mayor of Scranton, with Samuel D. Matlack, Esq., of Philadelphia, as Law Clerk.

Mr. P. G. Cameron, who recently succeeded Hon. John S. Fisher as Comissioner of Banking, is also in attendance and he with the members of the Commission was tendered a dinner at Mr. S. U. Troutman's famous dining rooms in Bedford Township last evening by Hon. John M. Reynolds. To meet the Commissioner and the members of the Commission and to dine with them, there were present on Mr. Reynolds' invitation a representative from each of the thirteen banking institutions of the County. From the First National Bank of Bedford, A. B. Egolf; Bedford County Trust Company, Patrick Hughes;. The Everett Bank, George W. Derrick; The First National Bank of Everett, H. Frank Gump; First National Bank of Saxton, R. M. Brenneman; Hopewell National Bank, Dr. F. S. Campbell; Broad Top National Bank, John McIntyre; Hoblitzell National Bank of Hyndman, B. F. Madore, Solicitor; Bedford County Bank of Alum Bank, Albert Barefoot; The Farmers' Bank of Woodbury, J. O. Hoover; The New Enterprise Bank, Ellis W. VanHorn; First National Bank, of Schellburg. W. C. Keyser, Cashier; and from the Hartley Banking Company. Hon. John M. Reynolds, A. C. Blackburn, F. A. Metzger, J. Frank Russell and Simon H. Sell with Frank E. Colvin, Solicitor ,J. Anson Wright, Cashier and Walter C. Allen, Ass't. Cashier.

### Mrs. Jeanette Bowser Baker

Wife of William E. Baker, died at the family home at Waterside, Sunday evening, death being due to neuritis. She was born at Riddlesburg, April 6, 1859, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Bowser ,both deceased. Thirty-four years ago she was united in marriage to W. E. Baker. To this union two daughters and two sons were born, one dying in infancy. There survive: Mrs. Elizabeth Detwiler of New Enterprise; Mrs. Mary Ritchey at home and John of Altoona and five grandchildren and these brothers and sisters: Mrs. Rebecca Cogan of Yellow Creek, Mrs. Perrin, Saxton, Henry of Hopewell, Edmund of Eldorado, Tobias, Gerome Mining Camp, Alizona, Rufus of Davies, Florida ,and Simon of Denver, Col. She was a life long member of the Reformed church of Loysburg where services were conducted by her pastor, Rev. D. W. Bicksler at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. After the services the body was taken to the Keagy cemetery for interment.

### Jacob L. Dilling

A lifelong resident of Morrisons Cove, died at his home at Fredericksburg on Sunday morning at 11:45 o'clock death being due to a complication of diseases. He was the son of George B. and Mrs. Elizabeth Longenecker Dilling and was born on a farm near Fredericksburg on Jan. 1, 1847. On Sept. 5, 1870, he married Miss Anna Hayes, who proceded him to the grave twenty-one years ago. To this union two daughters were born and survive: Mrs. Mollie Wengert and Mrs. Linnie Dilling, both of Altoona ,five grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. On Dec. 23, 1902, he married Miss Jennie Wilt, who survives with one brother, John and three sisters: Sarah Kepp of Monticella, Ind.; and Mrs. Boone of Nappance, Ind.; and Mrs. Catharine Metzgar of New Enterprise, and by five half brothers and three half-sisters, of Indiana. He was a member of the Church of the Brethren of Clover Creek. By occupation he was a veterinary surgeon of wide reputation. The funeral services was held in the Clover Creek Church of the Brethren Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment in Brumbaugh cemetery.

### EASTERN STAR ENTERTAINS

Last Thursday the Eastern Star of Bedford was entertained at the Juniata Crossings by Mrs. Harry E. Laher of Everett. Mrs. Laher has a beautiful cottage on the opposite bank from the Lincoln Highway and the Eastern Stars all enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. Laher. The proximity to the water seemed to be enjoyed by all and especially to "Patsy" Jordon. "Patsy" just would not come out of the water even for Mrs. Laher's splendid offer of "eats" We fear Mrs. Laher set an example hard to rival and maybe these Stars will shine at the banks of her domicile next year.

## BEDFORD NINE LOSES TO SAXTON

Bedford loses to Saxton in a close game, thru their inability to hit with men on bases.

Bedford scores one in first, Allen leads off with single, reaches third on Fishers bunt and scores on Burketts two base hit.

Poor coaching at third costs us a run here as Fisher is thrown out at home trying to score from first on Burkets hit. Bedfords second and last run was made in second inning, Musser singles ,steals second and scores on G. Diehls hit.

Saxton scores their first run in third on hits by Smith, R. Lauder and Collins. For Saxton in fourth inning W. Lauder hits to third for what looked like an easy out; but Leasure lets Musser's throw get away from him, allowing Lauder a fast double play H. Diehl to Allen to Leasure prevents further scoring Saxton adds another in fifth, Smith opens with two base hit, reaches third while R. Landes is being thrown out at first by Musser, and scores on Collins out Allen to Leasure, this run would more than likely been prevented if Allen had not been playing so deep.

In sixth inning Kay reaches first on H. Diehl error, reaches second on G. Diehls error and scores on Prices hit.

| BEDFORD | A. | B. | R. | H. | O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allen ss | | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Fisher rf | | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Burkett lf | | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Diehl H p | | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Dick c | | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Musser 3b | | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Leasure 1b | | 3 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 1 |
| Leberknight mf | | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Diehl g 2b | | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Knee 1b | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 38 | 2 | 9 | 27 | 15 | 3 |
| SAXTON | | | | | | | |
| Smith ss | | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Lauder r 3b | | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Collins lf | | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Wayne mf | | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Kay rf | | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Lauder W 2b | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Price c | | 4 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Barnett 1b | | 4 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 0 | 1 |
| Malone p | | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 38 | 4 | 10 | 27 | 14 | 2 |

Saxton 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0—4
Bedford 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned Runs—Bedford 2; Saxton 2, Two-Base Hits Smith, Burkett, Stolen Bases Kay, Price. Diehl, Musser, First on Balls—Off Diehl 1: Malone 1. Struck Out—By Diehl 6; By Malone 6, Left on Bases Bedford 10; Saxton 8, Double Plays—Musser. Allen. Leasure; Diehl, Allen, Leasure, First Base or Errors Bedford 2; Saxton 2. Time of Game 1:45. Umpires Joe Smith, Eichelberger.

### DEEDS RECORDED

David M. Rush to Rhoda Conner, lot in West Providence twp., $700.

Nicholas Sleighter by Trustee to B. Mills, tract in Monroe twp., $1035

Amanda Bennett to Wm. L. Bennett ,lot in Hyndman boro., $10.

Edgar S. Cremer to Joe Scarcia, lot in Saxton boro., $180.

S. B. Stoler to John H. Ramsey, part of lot in Saxton boro., $11.25.

David M. Stoler to John M. Ramsey ⅛ part of lot in Saxton boro., $3.75.

Flora M. Shultz to John E. Zimmerman, tract in Liberty twp., $4500.

John T. Morris to John E. Zimmerman ,tract in Liberty twp., $100.

Joseph Rose to C. Benson Culp, tract in Napier twp., $225.

Abraham Weisel to Andrew Diehl, 2 tracts in Colerain twp., $6500.

Sophia Shull to C. Benson Culp, lot in Schellburg boro., $2600.

Annie E. Beaver to Charles R. Beaver ,tract in Napier twp., $1.

Cora A. Barndollar to Nancy Smith lot in Everett boro., $600.

John Wertz to Frederick Tewell, tract in Southampton twp., $1.

Annie Trail by Adm. to Denton Smith, 97 acres and 11 perches in East Providence twp., $1800.

### Mrs. Mary Mock

Daughter of David and Mrs. Ida Mock of Waterside, died at the Nason hospital at Roaring Spring on Saturday evening following an operation for appendicitis. She was born at Loysburg, Nov. 1, 1905. Besides her parents, one sister and three brothers survive, Mrs. Clark Burket, Samuel and Howard, of Altoona and Harry at home. She was a member of the Church of God of Waterside where services were conducted by her pastor, Rev. W. H. Snyder asisted by Rev. C. F. Gephart of the Lutheran Church of Woodbury at 1 o'clock July 25. After services the body was taken to Dry Hill cemetery for interment.

### BAKERY AT EVERETT IS BURNED TO THE GROUND

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the Coleman bakery at Everett, between 7 and 8 o'clock Sunday morning, causing a loss of more than $3,000.

The bakery is owned by Mrs. Melissa Coleman and suffered a similar fire about five years ago. Damage to the building by fire and water will reach $2,000, while over $1,000 worth of flour was destroyed by the deluge of water played on the flames by the firemen in their efforts to extinguish it. The loss is practically covered by insurance.

There was no one in the building at the time, and it is understood there was no fire in the baking ovens. It is understood the bakery will be rebuilt at once.

## COMMUNITY OUTING AT SMITH'S CROSSING AUGUST 17TH

Everybody get ready for the big "Community Outing" being planned by the Chamber of Commerce for Thursday, August 17th. Local merchants will close their places of business for the entire day, and the people of Bedford and from all parts of Bedford County will have an opportunity to gather together and enjoy a day's outing at Smith's Crossing, which has become one of the most popular pleasure resorts in the County, and which the several owners have very generously consented to place at the disposal of the Chamber of Commerce for this occasion.

Feeling that " one big day" was best, the local Post of the American Legion at a special meeting Wednesday evening, showed the booster spirit by calling off its plans for a picnic on August 24th, so that this occasion might be made the big event of the summer, and while the Legion will not participate in the plans as an organization, individual members will cooperate with the Entertainment Committee of the Chamber of Commerce in making this Outing one long to be remembered. The Chamber of Commerce also invites the various churches to merge their plans for Sunday School picnics with those of the Committee, so that adequate arrangements may be made and an old-fashioned day of lemonade and basket lunches. games and field sports may be enjoyed by all.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has agreed to put on all the extra coaches needed to handle the crowds, on both morning and evening trains in both directions, on the Bedford branch to the north-eastern part of the County, and it is expected that the Broad Top will do likewise. The time of arrival and departure of trains at Smith's Crossing will enable those who use the trains to spend the greater part of the day on the grounds, which are less than o hundred yards from the railroad station. The railroad fare is very reasonable from many parts of the County, and negotiations are now underway by the Chamber of Commerce to secure special rates for the occasion. For those who go by automobile or other conveyance there is an excellent road and ample parking arrangements will be made on the grounds.

The grounds at Smith's Crossing not only have the advantage of ideal surroundings for an old-fashioned picnic, with all the added attractions of games and sports, but there are ample bathing facilities for a large crowd, a good beach and diving towers and other apparatus which has been provided by the owners, all of which have been most generously placed at the disposal of those who attend the Outing. It is thus possible for the Entertainment Committee to provide water sports, as well as a variety of good field events. A number of tents will be provided as temporary bath houses, and each tent will have an attendant in charge to preserve order and protect property. Guards will also be provided for the maintenance of order and prevention of accidents on the grounds and along the water front.

The Committee will undertake to provide lemonade by the barrel—and maybe some of it will be "pink", just like the circus variety, too. And everybody may drink their fill, for it will be as free as the air and as the Committee says, just as pure. Bring your baskets, with good eats and a cloth or paper for the spread. But outside of that you won't need anything but a happy, carefree spirit and a willingness to enjoy yourself, unless it might be a nickle or dime for ice cream or "Cracker-Jack" for those who have a weakness for such things.

Plans are underway for a match game between two of the best baseball teams in the County, and a baseball diamond will be put in first class condition adjoining the main grounds. It is planned to have each team designate a number of fair maidens as Sponsors ,to occupy places of honor and champion the cause of the respective teams. And it is also hoped to provide music and a swing-your-partners community dance in the open, beneath the sheltering branches of trees, if arrangements for these features can be carried through

The Chamber of Commerce wishes the fact emphasized that this Outing is for the people of the County, no less than for those of Bedford Borough and every man, woman and child, from one end of the County to the other is invited to attend and to feel that it is just as much their Outing as anybody's else "EVERYBODY come! is the sentiment behind this day of recreation and pleasure. It will be the one day of the year when everybody will have a chance to see everybody else—people who live right here in Bedford County, who haven't seen each other for months or years, will have a chance to get together and talk over "old times" again.

### ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CHURCH

Rev. J. Albert Eyler, Pastor

Sunday School 9:15 A. M. Holy Communion 11 A. M. Preparatory service this (Friday) evening at 7:30

## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SECURES ANOTHER FACTORY

Wendelin Kund, of the firm of Kund and Eiben Manufacturing Co. of Pittsburgh, will start the erection of a furniture factory in Bedford at an early date, with a view to getting it under roof before winter, so that equipment, materials, etc may be transferred from the present Pittsburgh plant at the earliest date possible. This is assured by an agreement entered into last Monday between Mr. Kund and the Chamber of Commerce of Bedford, as the result of very effective work on the part of the local organization.

Several weeks ago it looked almost impossible for Bedford to meet concessions offered by some of the larger cities to land this factory, for Mr Kund had been offered a factory site elsewhere and the necessary railroad siding, all without expense to him. But, taking a firm grasp on the situation, the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce appointed two members, Messrs. A. C. Blackburn and A. B. Egolf, as a committee to negotiate with the Pennsylvania Railroad for concessions in connection with the railroad siding, which presented the chief obstcle, involving an expenditure of thousands of dollars. Presenting the matter from the broad standpoint of public interest, as represented by the Chamber of Commerce, this committee secured the consideration and cooperation of the railroad company and by untiring, well-directed effort succeeded in obtaining very material concessions.

At a conference between Mr. Kund Messrs. Egolf and Blackburn and Jere C. West, president of the local organization, the Pittsburgh manufacturer consented to purchase the factory site himself if the Chamber of Commerce would provide the siding, notwithtsanding the fact that Hagerstown and other points had offered both site and siding gratis. A special meeting of the Commerce directors was called by the President and after hearing the report and recommendations of the committee the Directors unanimously voted to assume full responsibility for the construction of he siding thus removing the only remaining obstacle and assuring the location of this factory at Bedford. The committee was accorded a vote of appreciation for the effective manner in which the matter had been handled, and was continued for the purpose of taking further necessary steps toward the construction of the siding, funds for which will be provided out of the treasury of the Chamber of Commerce and through voluntary contributions of several of its members, together with the substantian cooperation of the local banks.

The Kund factory will specialize in office furniture and equipment, such as they have been manufacturing in the Pittsburgh plant and shipping to all parts of the country, even to the Pacific Coast. This will be a splendid medium of advertising Bedford and, like the "Peanut Factory" of H. C. Heckerman, will bring money to Bedford from the outside. Most of the material to be used by the furniture factory will be purchased right around Bedford and, while not a large number of men will be employed at the outset, Mr. Kund's expressed purpose is to build up the business here for an ultimate force of one hundred or more.

R. C. Litzinger has acted as Mr. Kund's local representative and much credit is due him for the successful termination of the matter.

### NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DIRECTORS ELECTED

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce last Monday evening, action was taken to fill vacancies on the Board and A. B. Egolf and A. C. Blackburn were unanimously elected Directors.

The Chamber of Commerce is now in the midst of several important activities and has a busy program ahead of it, in connection with which both of the new Directors are well qualified to take a leading part, as they are both successful business men of broad experience and public spirit.

### MARRIAGE LICENSES

Herman Furry and Elsie L. Dunkle both of New Enterprise.

Oliver Huey, of Irwin, Pa., and Vera Detrick, of Jeanette.

William H. Kelley and Marian Sulder, both of Saxton.

Miles B. Munn, of Philadelphia and Lucille Blatchford, of Hopewell.

Roy A. Plessinger, of Fulton Co., and Ada B. Hurley, of Harrison township.

### AT THE RICHELIEU THEATRE

The long wailed picture in which "Glorious Gloria" long a star in the eyes of the public, makes her first starring appearance will be shown at the Richelieu Theatre this week, along with "Sentimental Tommy," "Too Much Speed" and other of the most popular shows.

Bedford has one of the most up-to-minute "Movies" and Mr. Richelieu is trying his best for the best of productions.

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# FARM LIVE STOCK

## IMPORTANT WORM DISCOVERY

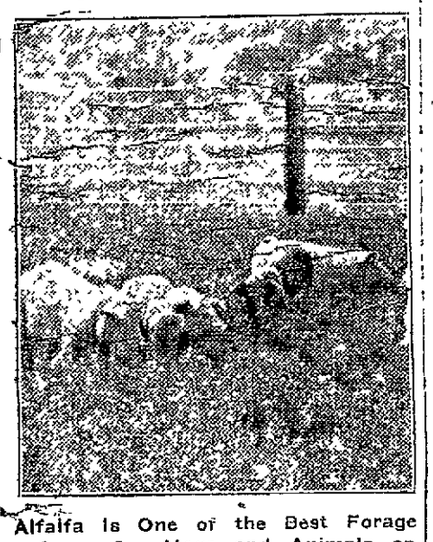
### Zoologists Find That Carbon Tetrachloride Is Effective in Destroying Parasites.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The toll exacted from the live-stock industry by internal parasites such as worms is enormous, and because of this drain on the herds and flocks the zoologists of the United States Department of Agriculture keep up an unflagging search for chemicals and treatments that may be used to combat these organisms. Recently they have discovered that a certain chemical once used in medicine as an anesthetic and now used variously as a fire extinguisher, cloth cleaner, insecticide, and solvent for fats and gums, is very effective as a destroyer and expeller of intestinal worms. The name of this chemical is carbon tetrachloride.

The effectiveness of this chemical against certain round worms has been announced by the department, but what may be the most beneficial use has just been brought out by tests on animals infested with hookworms. In the case of sheep the minimum effective dose has not yet been determined, but all the doses used, from 12 cubic centimeters to 48, in each case given in two ounces of castor oil, removed all stomach worms and all hookworms. It has been equally effective for hookworm in dogs and foxes, and has been used with success against some of the various kinds of worms that infest the digestive tract of pigs.

The fact that a species of hookworm also affects man makes this discovery of the efficacy of this chemical against hookworms in various animals of interest to medical men as well as to veterinarians and livestock growers. Medical men are now trying it out at several places as a possible cure for hookworm disease in man, and it gives promise of success. As a result of the work so far completed, scientists in the bureau of animal industry consider that this drug will prove of special value in the removal of the various kinds of blood-sucking worms in domestic animals.



Alfalfa Is One of the Best Forage Crops for Hogs and Animals on This Kind of Pasture Are Most Healthy.

## FEED FOR FATTENING STEERS

### Corn and Corn Silage With Cottonseed Meal and Alfalfa Favored at Iowa College.

That corn and corn silage, supplemented with cottonseed meal, alfalfa hay and salt make the best ration for fattening steers was shown to Iowa farmers recently. Steers fed this ration made substantial gains in experiments at Iowa State college and although they were ordinary steers they made $13 per head. This indicates that the feeding business, properly handled and where good-quality steers are started with, will pay the farmer a profit.

Other roughages, such as clover hay, corn stover and mixed timothy and clover hays were experimented with. The red clover ration made a good showing but the other roughages lost money.

Cottonseed meal was used to an advantage in these experiments and made a fine balancer for the ration. In speaking of the use of this protein feed for steers the animal husbandry men say that during the last 12 years it has been used in experiments at the rate of three pounds to 1,000 pounds of steer. It was fed for a period of one to six months with corn silage and good results were obtained.

Cottonseed meal, however, as a hog feed has caused some doubt as to its value due to toxic qualities but the Iowa station has found that when fed in rations where cottonseed meal is used at the rate of one part to four parts of ration no harm has resulted.

## OBSTACLE IN RAISING SWINE

### Round Worm Is One of Greatest Cause of Loss—Many Remedies, but Prevention Is Best.

One of the greatest obstacles encountered in hog production is the parasites which are found where hogs have been raised for a number of years. Probably the round worm is the one which is most numerous and causes the most losses. There are many worm remedies but the best cure is prevention.

# Five Minute Chats on Our Presidents

By JAMES MORGAN

(Copyright, 1920, by James Morgan.)

## AN IMMIGRANT'S SON

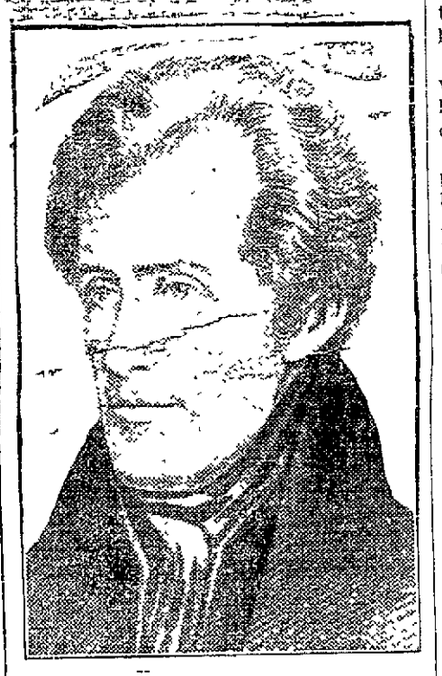
1767—March 15, Andrew Jackson born in Union county, N. C.
1781—Taken prisoner by the British.
1791—Married Mrs. Rachel Donaldson Robards.
1806—Killed Charles Dickinson in a duel.
1815—January 8, won the Battle of New Orleans.
1817-18—Put down the Seminole Indians in Florida.
1821—Governor of the territory of Florida.

ANDREW JACKSON, the unlettered backwoodsman, treading at the heels of John Quincy Adams, the most cultured in all the line, presents the sharpest contrast to be seen in the procession of presidents.

The first president born in a log cabin, Jackson could not claim as his own even that lowly dwelling in the North Carolina forest, but entered the world homeless and fatherless. Sprung from poor Irish immigrants, his parents had been in the country only two years when the father sank into an unmarked grave a few days before Andrew's birth, leaving his family without a roof or an acre.

No other among American leaders received from the War of Independence such a legacy of bitter memories as it bequeathed to Jackson. That savage struggle between Whig and Tory swept away his brave mother and both of his brothers; scattered his kindred and left him, at fifteen, alone in the world.

A ragged, roving waif of the Revolution, he grew up as wild as a weed. With no hand above him, his high spirits led him into the temptations of



Andrew Jackson.

his primitive world, whose social standards were 200 years behind the times. Drinking, and carousing, gambling, cock fighting and horse racing, young Jackson never took a dare, the rustic sport once staking his horse and his all on a throw of the dice. A bully among rowdies, he went his roystering way along a road that is not to be laid down on the map of conduct as a course to the White House.

As he rose from a chore boy and a saddler's apprentice to be a lawyer and a judge of the Supreme court of Tennessee, he cast aside the dissipations of his careless youth, but he never lost the spirit of the clansman or subdued his ungovernable temper.

A bare catalog of his quarrels and fights is too long to be given here. In most of them he was fired with the conviction that he was defending the name of his wife. This had been brought into question only by his own characteristic imprudence, when he fell in love with his landlady's daughter, while she was yet married to another, and when he rashly wed her without waiting to verify the mere rumor that her offended husband had obtained a divorce in a neighboring state. After two years of wedded life the too hasty couple learned that the woman's first marriage had only just been dissolved and they had to make a spectacle of themselves as they went through another ceremony in order to be united in lawful bonds.

Because his own impulsive conduct had exposed his honest devoted wife to the slanderous tongues of the gossips, Jackson was all the more sensitive to her sufferings. For sneering at her over a bar one man was stood up at 21 paces and shot to death by the avenging husband, who kept his pistols in perfect condition through 37 years, as Barton says, for anyone who dared breathe her name except in honor.

Even at the sober age of forty-six, Jackson plunged into a tavern brawl at Nashville with Thomas H. Benton, afterward the distinguished senator from Missouri, and was shattered for life by two balls and a slug which Benton's brother shot into his back. That was his last personal altercation. In a few weeks he was called from his bed of pain to take part in a public altercation between the United States and Great Britain and, with his arm still in a sling, he rose to do battle for his country.

# Where Your Taxes Go

## How Uncle Sam Spends Your Money in Conducting Your Business

By EDWARD G. LOWRY

Author "Washington Close-Ups," "Banks and Financial Systems," etc. Contributor Political and Economic Articles to Leading Periodicals and a Writer of Recognized Authority on the National Government's Business Methods

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XXVIII.

## REMEDY IN YOUR HANDS

I have been asked many times, and particularly since this series began: "What is the remedy for the condition and situation of government business that you have described? What can we, the average man or woman without influence, and with no knowledge of politics, what can we do about it?"

Well, the answer is that you can do everything about it. The remedy lies wholly within your own hands, as I have tried to point out in each one of the articles that have preceded this one. It is a remedy easy to prescribe but, I confess, difficult to put into effect.

Difficult, I mean, in the sense that you will have to give up time from your own engrossing private affairs to pay some attention to what you probably think of as public affairs and, as such, not concerning you. The whole point I have to make is that public affairs are your affairs.

I do not suggest that you go into politics. I do not suggest that you attend political meetings. I do suggest that you take an interest, a direct personal interest, in the business of government as distinguished from the politics of government.

A part of the remedy you ask for the conduct of the business of government has been applied when the facts and the conditions are spread broadcast and made known to every taxpayer. Bad conditions are in a way to be remedied when they become known.

But some hundreds of you have written me and asked: "How can we help? What can we do?" Let's take a concrete case.

Congress has committed itself to the policy of building twenty first-class battleships in the next few years. Armed and equipped, those battleships will cost in the neighborhood of $45,000,000 each. That will make a total cost of $900,000,000; that is, just short of a billion dollars.

Do you approve that expenditure? Do you think it wise and necessary? Do you think we ought to spend our money that way? Do you think we ought to spend 80 or 90 per cent of our total national income for wars, past, present and prospective? That is what we are doing. If you approve of it you have only to sit still and say nothing. If you disapprove of it, let your congressman know.

You live in a congressional district and every two years you send a man here to Washington to attend to your public business. Do you know him? Do you know what he is doing here? Your state has two senators, who also represent you here. If they do not represent you fairly, you can keep them at home. Whatever a majority of you want you can have.

To this moment a majority have approved, at least by silence, the great military expenditures that have been made from the money you have paid in taxes. If now you have come to the conclusion that it is too much, you have only to say so.

Do you realize that this conference on the limitation of armament which President Harding called arose fundamentally out of the circumstance that all of the so-called big nations are paying more than they can afford to pay by way of preparation for war?

The endeavor to find a formula to limit armaments is another way of saying that the nations are trying to find a way to save money. Since the war the great powers are all living beyond their means. All of them are in debt. All of them, except ourselves, owe more than they can pay. In all of them including the United States government expenses are running beyond government income. A nation can no more stand that sort of thing than a private person or a private business.

If you will devote a half hour or an hour every evening to thinking about and talking about public business you will be amazed at the prompt response you will get. If there is any question you want to ask, write to your congressman or to either one of your senators. That will cost you two cents for a postage stamp and it won't cost him anything to reply, for his letters go through the mails free. That is one way of helping to remedy the present condition.

### An Arms Cache in Crater.

A weapon storehouse in the immense crater of extinct Haleakala, where the natives of Maui many years ago made their last stand against the all-conquering king of Hawaii, has been discovered, according to Emil A. Berndt, a business man of Honolulu, says a dispatch to the Cincinnati Times-Star.

Mr. Berndt says each of the three white men with knowledge of the cave stumbled across it when wandering aimlessly about after losing their way in the crater. He reports that it contains crude stone hatchets, immense quantities of slingshot stones, spear heads and other implements of ancient warfare.

# HIKING DOWN THE LONG BROWN PATH

## Vacationists With Shelter Tents and Tin Cow Learning to Walk All Over Again.

Oh! It's not the pack that you carry on your back
Nor the rifle on your shoulder,
Nor the five inch crust of khaki-colored dust
That makes you feel your limbs are growing older;
And it's not the hike on the hard turnpike
That drives away your smile,
Nor the socks of sisters that raise the blooming blisters—
It's the last long mile.
—Plattsburgh Marching Song.

Stringing out from the suburban transit terminals of New York every Sunday and holiday goes the army of khaki-clad hikers. There may be an automobile for every twenty of the country's population, but a host of city folks disprove the theory of a future leg-enfeebled citizenry and are learning to walk all over again.

To the more casual minded, the hike is just exercise, but to those who catch its real significance the hike means a great deal more. It is the cheapest form of recreation and therefore appeals to those living in crowded districts and unable to avail themselves of the more expensive amusements. And these people, be it noted, are just those the country is so anxious to have spread out and settled in the farming sections. The hike, indeed, has possibilities as a real starter for the "back to the farm" movement.

### Doughboy and Boy Scout Lead Way

Just a brief survey of the rollicking groups which move off from the outlying terminals on holidays establishes a few general types. There is the ex-service man and his friends who will hear from him the story of more serious excursions on the muddy roads of France. He tightens a strap here and another there on the blanket roll adjustment or the "shelter half," in which the commissary is packed for the mid-day feast by the roadside. Expert directions come from him on the method of slinging the pack so it will not feel so heavy or interfere with the free body movement. He will pass along the information, gained in his army days, of how that same pack was evolved after numerous experiments to find the easiest way of carrying the heaviest load. With results he now compliments, but which he characterized when a doughboy as a "blankety blank total failure."

Then there are the boy scout parties, adept at everything pertaining to "shanks mare" traveling and woodcraft. The ex-service man and the boy scout are pioneers in the hiking game. Listen to one of them right off the train and making ready for a twelve mile jaunt: "Get that canteen over the side, Jimmie, and it won't keep bouncing off your leg every step. Is it filled? Well, then, we drink. How about the eats? Let's check 'em off. You got the spuds, Bill; the bacon Jimmie. Who has the coffee and the Borden tin cow?"

"Right here," announces a freckled comrade of the road patting his knapsack. "Snitched the mocha and the can of milk when Sis wasn't looking."

"Well, then, let's go!" snaps the commander of the expedition.

This party is traveling light for real distance. Another must expect to make a shorter hitch or else be counting greatly on its power of endurance. Perhaps the camp is not far off because the group is equipped for an over-night stay with heavy blanket rolls, hatchets, lanterns, canvas waterpails, rubber ponchos, kettles, pots, new fangled firestand, etc., etc. The blankets are laid out for a better packing of the bags and cans of food. When the party commences to load up the members bristle all over with camp tools and equipment.

### Back to the Farm

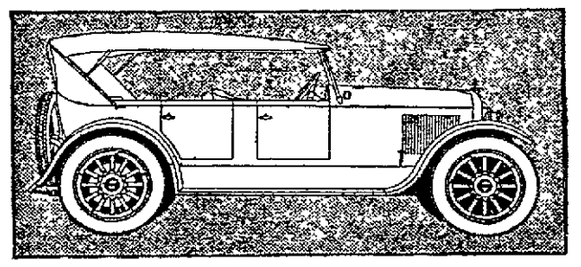
The veteran from the crowded city tenements has found a new territory to roam and one almost unknown to his associates. He is introducing them to this newly discovered land and teaching them how to be independent of any transportation but their own good legs and of any subsistence but what they can carry and prepare. "Walk and cook your own," is his motto.

Who will say the leaven thus fermenting in the city crowds will not bear fruit in a keener appreciation of country delights especially as these are added to by increased comforts on the farm. With his radio hitched up, the farmer listens in on the best entertainment the country has to offer. Modern home devices wipe out many hardships formerly imposed upon isolated dwellers. There is, in short, a rapid cutting down of the differential between farm and city life.

In the meantime, knowledge must precede a true appreciation of what the country holds, and this is what the hike supplies. There is more appeal in one apple tree in blossom than in reams of printed matter put out to induce the citizen of the city to change his abode to the country. The hikers constitute a growing army equipped with bacon, spuds, coffee and tin cow for merely a day's outing but nevertheless seeing sights that make them yearn to be among them all the time. It is not too much to assume that the boys may one day remain the quarters.


Beauty that Lasts

No motor car at anything like the same cost is so satisfying in detail and finish as the quality Earl. The aristocrat of its price range, it has nickeled fittings throughout, black walnut trim and luxurious form-fitting seats in genuine pebble-grain leather. Come in and go over it feature by feature—today.



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Treat Your Liver Fairly

Help your liver act right

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A disordered liver throws the whole system wrong and affects the health generally. Beecham's Pills act directly on the liver, cleanse and strengthen the stomach, regulate the bowels, remove all impurities from the system, and make you fit and well. You can have a healthy body, strong nervous system, bright eyes and clear complexion if you

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10c—12 pills
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# The "USCO" You Buy To-day is a New—a Better—a Heavier "USCO" at the $10.90 Price with No Tax added

LAST Fall at the $10.90 price it seemed to motorists as if the 30 x 3½ USCO had reached the peak of tire value.

Yet the makers of USCO have now produced a still better USCO—a longer wearing tire with—

Thicker tread—thicker side walls.

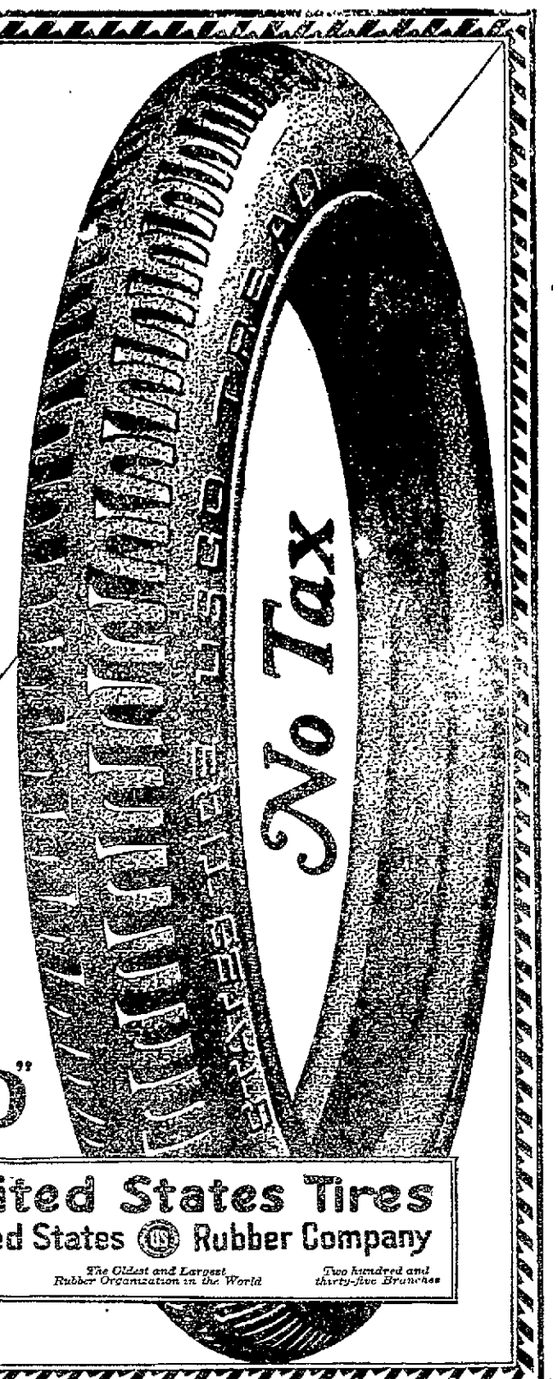
Better traction, longer service, more mileage.

*And the tax is absorbed by the manufacturer.*

The new and better USCO is a tire money's worth that was impossible a year ago.

It is possible today only in USCO.

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Fifty-three Factories — The Oldest and Largest Rubber Organization in the World — Two hundred and thirty-five Branches

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Alum Bank Gge., Alum Bank,
W. E. Heltzel, Cessna,
H. Somers Fischer, Hyndman,


## STEAK AND ONIONS

An over-zealous friend of Senator Frank B. Kellogg, (Rep. Minn.) in a letter to the St. Paul Pioneer Press attempts to defend the Minnesota Senator against the criticisms of Senator Caraway for absence from the Senate and for not talking on the subject before the Senate when he is present, by telling the following anecdote:

"Last September I happened to be in Senator Kellogg's office when the telephone bell rang. The Senator's side of the conversation was somewhat as follows: "No, Mrs. Harding, I thank you very much for inviting me but I cannot possibly come. The Senate probably will be in session until quite late and I must be on the job."

According to the anecdote the Senator explained that the invitation from Mrs. Harding was to partake of steak and onions at the White House and the over-zealous correspondent wants to know if Senator Caraway would have turned down such an invitation.

The ingenuous corespondent then states that he happens to know that there was nothing of special importance pending in the Senate at that time.

This admission makes it easier to answer his question concerning what Senator Caraway might have done in the circumstances. Senator Caraway certainly would not have deceived the wife of the President of the United States by four-flushing and pretending that his presence was necessary in the Senate, and that his devotion to duty was such that he could not leave even to accept her hospitality and a savory dinner.

It was certainly not complimentary to the First Lady of the Land to decline her invitation to dinner under the pretext that the Senator's presence was necessary in the Senate Chamber when it is admitted that nothing of importance was pending in that body.

Senator Caraway might have accepted or he might have declined the invitation, but if he had declined he would have given an adequate reason Senator Caraway is always considerate, always frank and could not be induced to masquerade—even as a martyr.

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The town of Glenview has 2,500 inhabitants and a bank. The cashier of the bank was shot and killed by a burgular, and the authorities persuaded the entire adult male population to register their fingerprints in an attempt to discover the criminal, says the Scientific Amoicarn.

## LIME STARVATION BLAMED FOR TUBERCULOSIS

In Litchfield County, Conn., there is a chemist who is devoting his life to a campaign for revitalizing the soil. His name is E. A. Crilly, and his theory is that mankind is deteriorating because the food we are now getting from the soil is lacking in lime, the earth having been exhausted and that the high road to improvement, physical and mental, is to be found by returning to the soil the elements which it is lacking.

"The cause of tuberculosis in man and animals," he says, "is lime starvation of the soil. When the soil contains enough lime to grow clover our domestic animals are healthy, but practically all of our soil is so completely enhausted of its lime that we cannot grow clover and the general practice is to feed corn silage to the dairy cattle, with the result that in some States the percentage of tuberculosis is 25 and 30 per cent. of all milking cows.

"It is a known fact that the cause of tuberculosis is lime starvation and that if your food contains a sufficient quantity and your system contains the amount that nature requires you are proof against the invasion of the germ."

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Mary C. Newcomer, late of Woodbury township, Bedford County, Pa., Deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

C. H. Sell,
Administrator.
Woodbury, Pa.

Simon H. Sell,
Attorney.
July 21 Aug. 25.

## DON'T WORRY ABOUT FUEL

When we have need of alcohol for fuel purposes it will be produced commercially in sufficient quantity to meet all requirements, says Henry Ford, in an interview in the Popular Science Monthly. There is enough alcohol in an acre of Michigan potatoes to plough the acre of ground that raises them for a hundred years. The "fuel problem" will take care of itself. It need be no source of worry now.

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A boy baby with a rich uncle never has any trouble getting named.

# The KITCHEN CABINET

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"Fame is what you have taken,
Character is what you give;
When to this truth you waken
You then begin to live."

## A FEW WORTH WHILE CONFECTIONS



The best never-fail fudge, the recipe for which has been given before many times, is the following:

**Chocolate Nut Fudge.**—Take two cupfuls of granulated sugar, one-half cupful of milk, one-third cupful of corn syrup, two tablespoonfuls of butter and one to two squares of chocolate. Boil to the soft ball stage, flavor with vanilla, let stand until partly cool, then stir until creamy. Pour into a greased pan and mark off into squares or drop by spoonfuls on a buttered sheet, adding nuts if desired.

**Ginger Fudge.**—Take one-half tablespoonful of butter, one cupful of milk, and two cupfuls of sugar, boil to the soft ball stage, set in cold water and when cool, beat until creamy. Add one-fourth of a pound of diced crystalized ginger and one-half cupful of shredded coconut. Cut in squares.

**Coconut Dream.**—Cook together one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of butter and one-half cupful of milk, to the soft ball stage. Add one-third of a cupful of shredded coconut and figs, cut in bits. Add one-half teaspoonful of vanilla for flavoring. Stir until creamy, drop by spoonfuls on waxed paper. This makes twenty pieces.

**California Grilled Almonds.**—Take one cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of orange, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Blanch the almonds and dry thoroughly. Boil the sugar and fruit juices until the syrup forms a thread. Add the almonds and cook until the syrup turns yellow. Remove instantly and stir until it sugars. Cool; separate the almonds.

**Sierra Turkish Delight.**—Take two cupfuls of apricot pulp, one and one-half pounds of powdered sugar, one teaspoonful of cornstarch, three teaspoonfuls of lemon juice. Cook the apricots, sugar, starch and juice; cool and pour on to a powdered sugar board. Cut in squares when cool. Almond flavoring may be used. To prepare the pulp, stew and strain dried apricots.

Nellie Maxwell

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Artist: "What was the first water color?"

Blink: "The red sea."

# PENNSYLVANIA STATE ITEMS

Hazleton.—Adam Smith, of this place, on a fishing trip to Prmoised Land Lake, in the Poconos, caught a 26-inch pickerel weighing six pounds, by hitting the fish with an oar.

Harrisburg.—Fewer fires occurred during the recent Fourth of July season than in any in ten years, according to Major C. M. Wilhelm, chief of the state bureau of fire protection.

Gettysburg.—The Adams county commissioners rejected the only bid presented for repainting and redecorating the interior of the court house here.

Shenandoah.—Bitten by a copperhead snake while picking huckleberries, Ben Yancofchack, aged 15, of this place, is in the State Hospital in a serious condition.

West Overton.—Approaching a dynamite cap to ascertain the cause of its failure to explode, Andrew Yothers, aged 23, was badly injured when the blast came.

Bloomsburg.—Charged with trespassing and larceny of coal, George Kramer and Peter Dunleavy, of Ashland; James Donald, of Centralia, and Louis Reed, of Gordon, were committed to jail here on information of officers of the Lehigh Valley Coal company. It was alleged that the men took automobile trucks to an abandoned stripping near Centralia, took out several loads of coal and sold it.

Harrisburg.—Coal companies which do not perfect their appeals in the action testing constitutionality of the anthracite tax in the United States supreme court must pay the tax and the state will go into court to collect it if necessary after lapse of legal periods. This is the position of the state government in regard to the tax. Attorney General Alter being in accord with the stand of Auditor General Lewis. No extensions in regard to payment will be granted and when appeals are taken bonds in amounts deemed sufficient to cover the tax in question must be given. The position here is that the money has been paid by the consumers and the state has use for it to pay schools and meet its bills.

Harrisburg.—The department of agriculture was presented with a rare collection of documents dealing with the early history of agriculture in the state by Dr. Hugh Hamilton, of Harrisburg, who for more than half a century has been interested in the subject. Included in the documents are reports of the State Agricultural Society from the time of its inception in 1851. Dr. Hamilton's father, the late A. Boyd Hamilton, was president of the society, while Dr. Hamilton served as mineralogist, geologist and chemist for it. When the capitol was destroyed by fire, all records of the early agricultural activities in the state were destroyed. The documents presented by Dr. Hamilton constitute a complete record from the period before the civil war to the close of the last century.

Harrisburg.—Dogs owned by a county prison must be licensed under a ruling given to Secretary of Agriculture Rasmussen by Deputy Attorney General Hull. The question arose whether a fee should be paid for licensing of such animals and Hull holds there is nothing in the dog license act exempting counties from the payment, as there is in the motor license law.

Harrisburg.—State policemen seized 119 stills, 43 barrels and about 1700 gallons of whisky and 530 gallons of alcohol in the first six months of 1922, according to figures made public at the department as approximate, and the totals may run higher. In the same period property worth $191,188.40 was recovered, including $134,000 worth of automobiles. In June alone property worth $30,000 was recovered, $6300 being represented by motor vehicles. The property recovered the first half of the year included liquor worth $4155 and live stock valued at $1323. The record of arrests ssows 5926, of which 1016 were in June, most of them for violation of automobile laws, thefts coming next. Forty-five were made for murder, 101 for violating game laws and 55 for breaking fish laws. For violation of liquor laws 567 arrests were made, of which 77 were in June. The men patrolled 868,571 miles in the six months 167,203 being in June.

Harrisburg.—Some of the old-time companies and associations chartered to detect and prosecute horse thieves, whose charters date back many years and which have been maintained with amendments permitting them to insure livestock, are changing their purposes to allow their activities to be extended so as to apprehend and punish automobile thieves. The change is due to the general use of trucks and motor vehicles in farm work and because of thefts which have occurred in rural districts.

Shamokin.—Falling through the side rail of his crib, Stanford, 8-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Renn, strangled to death.

Seitzland.—Frank Hare and Grover Klinedinst, of this place, while wrestling landed on a nest of bees in the woods and both were so badly stung that neither are able to walk.

Pittsburgh.—Miss Esther Katlen, of this city, is the first woman to be admitted to the Fayette county bar.

Steelton.—The Bethlehem Steel company closed one of its battery of blast furnaces here on account of a shortage of fuel.

Hazleton.—About 500 merchants of this city, traveling in automobiles, enjoyed a big outing at Columbia Park, between Berwick and Bloomsburg.

Northumberland.—This city has put in service a modern fire-alarm system.

Fairchance.—Injured when she fell into a hole in the main street here, Mrs. Mary Lewis, a widow, has filed action for $15,000 damages against the borough.

Lock Haven.—Richard D. Jameson, of this place, has been appointed full-time health officer for 15 townships in Clinton county.

Danville.—Mistaking it in darkness for an owl, John H. Wray, of this place, shot a pigeon with a band on one leg inscribed: "A. J. 19-F, 2398."

Williamsport.—Dogs belonging to campers along Loyalsock Creek chased a bear up a tree in the vicinity of Welliver one night recently and kept it prisoner for several hours. Word of the animal's predicament spread up and down the creek and hundreds of campers motored to the scene. While it was kept a prisoner eight plates of ice cream were handed up to it on the end of a long pole and the bear ate the cream and licked the plates with visible relish. It also drank from a bucket of water raised in the same manner. After it had been exhibited for a considerable time the owners of the dogs called off the animals and let the bear return to its mountain lair.

Bloomsburg.—While working on the lumbering operation of Pennington & Seely, at Benton, Daniel Force was struck by a falling tree and rendered unconscious. The tree pinned him to the ground, and it required half an hour for four men to free him. He was unconscious for several hours and is in the hospital in a critical condition.

Shamokin.—William Delong, an alleged deserter from the marine corps, was arrested here by his father, who had letters from the navy department telling him of the desertion. When the son turned up in Shamokin the father, with visions of a $50 reward for the arrest of a deserter, took him to League Island.

Connellsville.—Following a hearing in which he was charged with disorderly conduct and his wife with discharging firearms in the city, Patrolman W. B. Bowers, for five years chief of police in Connellsville, and for ten years a local officer, tendered his resignation to Mayor C. C. Mitchell. The resignation was accepted.

Harrisburg.—The public service commission made an order in the petition of the Mountain City Water company, of Frackville, for permission to advance rates beyond what the commission fixed in an order in February, 1921, in which some changes are made, and the company is allowed a schedule yielding a total revenue of $24,609, of which $14,185 is for operating expenses. The petition for a gross revenue of $31,300 is refused.

Uniontown. — Announcement was made here that a gift of between $200,000 and $300,000 for the erection of a nurses' home at the Uniontown Hospital has been made by a wealthy local man who has requested that his name be withheld. Lots already have been purchased for the site of the home and plans will be drawn in the near future. The building is to be fireproof and modern in every respect.

Altoona.—John D. Walker, of Claysburg, charged with killing John Weyandt, his brother-in-law, on June 17, was found dead on his cot in the Hollidaysburg jail. Death was caused by a convulsion.

Sayre.—Mrs. Alfred Frankenfield fell thirty feet from a balcony at the rear of their apartment to the concrete walk beneath, dying before help could reach her. She had been leaning against a wooden guard rail on the balcony when the supports gave way.

Harrisburg.—The highway department is gradually decreasing its force as it completes the construction program this year and by the end of the year much of the great force gathered by the late Commissioner Sadler will have been let go. Construction work now under way will use the last of the $50,000,000 bond issue authorized by the voters in 1918. Another bond issue is pending, but it must be passed by the next legislature and then be ratified by the people. This year the department had under contract 600 miles of construction and last year 1000 miles. The work last year was put through, according to Acting Commissioner Biles, with a 6 per cent overhead.

Harrisburg.—The governor's office announced these appointments of justices of the peace: John L. Mauser, Mahantongo township, Schuylkill county; John M. Paden, Somerset township, Washington county; J. Elliott Stewart, Jefferson township, Washington county, and Mrs. Jennie D. Whitehead, Charleroi.

Manheim.—After being idle for a number of months, the cigar factory of the J. H. Pierce company here has reopened.

Harrisburg.—Thirty steel fire towers will be erected this year by the forestry department as an addition to the chain of fifty erected last year.

Kulpmont.—Picking at a dahlin cap he had found, John Orlando, aged 12, of this place, exploded it, shattering his hand.

Wrightsville.—George K. Leitheiser, of this place, has rounded out 36 years as pilot of the steamboat between Columbia and Wrightsville.

Uniontown.—Wounded in the groin when he accidentally discharged a revolver on the front seat of his automobile, Kenneth Keeney, aged 17, died in the Uniontown Hospital.

Gettysburg.—The sixteenth annual Lutheran summer assembly will be held here from August 2 to 9.

Snydertown.—Wearing handkerchiefs for masks, four small boys held up Mrs. Mary Lantz, of this place, and stole $25.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

# Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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## LESSON FOR JULY 30

### THE FIRST RETURN FROM EXILE

LESSON TEXT—Jer. 29:10-14; Ezra 1: 1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT—We know that all things work together for good to them that love God.—Romans 8:28.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Psalms 86; 130; 131; Jer. 29.

PRIMARY TOPIC—God's People Return Home.

JUNIOR TOPIC—How God Kept a Great Promise.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—How God Kept a Great Promise.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Striking Manifestations of God's Providence.

**I. The Return From Captivity Predicted (29:10-14).**

It seems that false prophets were flourishing in Babylon telling the people that they would speedily be restored to their own land. To counteract this the Lord moved Jeremiah to send this letter to the captives in Babylon (vv. 5, 9). In this letter he advised them to settle down and quietly pursue their regular callings of life and not to be led astray by the false prophets (vv. 6, 7).

1. The length of the captivity (v. 10). Their coming back was to be "after seventy years." From Daniel 9:2 it is clear that seventy years means a definite time. It dates from the time when the first company was taken captive among which Daniel was found.

2. Recovered by God (vv. 10-14). God's purpose in the captivity was to cure them of their idolatrous practices. He assured them that when His purpose was accomplished he would visit them and convince them of His good purpose toward them. When once this was done they would call upon Him in sincerity and He would be found of them. Their captivity He would turn away; gather them from all the nations and bring them into their own land.

**II. Prediction of Captivity Fulfilled (Ezra 1:1-11).**

1. The proclamation of Cyrus (vv. 1-4). (1) This was not by accident, but that the word of the Lord might be fulfilled (v. 1). What God has promised He will do; He never forgets. Wherever we find a promise which He hath made we can rest upon it; He will make good. (2) By divine initiation (v. 1). "The Lord stirred up the spirit of Cyrus." How this was done we do not know. Possibly Daniel brought to his attention the prophecy of Isaiah and Jeremiah (Isa. 44:28; Jer. 25:12). Every impulse to do good in all men is caused by the Lord—even a heathen king who may not have been conscious of doing His will, at God's appointed time took the initiative in this matter. It may have been that Cyrus only saw his own action as a piece of statecraft—the creation of a buffer state nation between his kingdom and that of Egypt. Be that as it may, God stirred him up to do His will. (3) The content of His proclamation (vv. 2-4). (a) "The Lord God of heaven hath charged me to build Him a house in Jerusalem" (v. 2). This makes clear that he had some impression of God's hand upon him. (b) Appeal to Jewish patriotism (v. 3). He invokes God's blessing upon such as possess the national religious feeling, and commands them to go and build the house of the Lord God. (c) Lend assistance (v. 4). Many of the Jews were established in business and therefore were not free to go. Many, no doubt, had lost their national spirit and therefore were not anxious to go.

All such were to lend friendly assistance in silver, gold and beasts. Those who cannot go to do God's work should strengthen the hands of those who do go.

2. The response of Cyrus' proclamation (vv. 5, 6). The chief of the fathers of Judah and Benjamin and the priests and Levites presented themselves as willing and ready to go. The company which returned was largely made up of representatives of Judah and Benjamin.

3. The royal favor (vv. 7-11) Cyrus brought forth the vessels of the house of the Lord which Nebuchadnezzar had brought forth out of Jerusalem and put into the house of his gods. This was a great encouragement to every loyal Jew whose heart had been grieved over the profanation of these sacred vessels. Now to have 5,400 of these vessels returned to their owners and sent back to Jerusalem to be put to their original use met a hearty response by the Jews.

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**Who Knoweth the Lord's Mind.**

He that is spiritual judgeth all things, yet he himself is judged of no man. For who hath known the mind of the Lord, that he may instruct him?—I Corinthians, 2:15, 16.

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**Perseverance Is Necessary.**

Few things are impossible in themselves. It is not so much means, as perseverance, that is wanting to bring them to a successful issue.—Rochefoucald.

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**Godliness.**

Godliness consists not in a heart to intend to do the will of God, but in a heart to do it.—Jonathan Edwards.

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**Enemies Discover Your Faults.**

Observe your enemies for they first find out your faults.—Antisthenes

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# BEDFORD GAZETTE

VICTOR E. P. BARKMAN
Editor and Publisher

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All communications should be addressed to

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Bedford, Pa.

The Gazette is the leading newspaper of Bedford County and its circulation is far ahead of any of its contemporaries. As an advertising medium it is one of the best in this part of the state.

Card of Thanks $1.00, Resolutions of Respect, $2.00 Obituary Poetry 5c per line. Memorial Poetry 5c per line.

Friday, July 28, 1922.


### POLITICAL CALENDAR 1922

SEPT. 5, 6—Registration days in Townsips and Boroughs.
SEPT. 6—Extra assessment days.
SEPT. 7—First Fall Registration Day.
SEPT. 19—Second Fall Registration Day.
OCT. 7—Third Fall Registration Day
OCT. 7—Last day before election to pay poll tax.
OCT. 11-28—For registration before commissioners (before General Election).
NOV. 7—General Election.
DEC. 7—Last day for filing expense acounts for General Election.

### DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For United States Senators:
FREDERICK B. KERR.
Clearfield County
(Unexpired Penrose Term)

SAMUEL S. SHULL,
Monroe County
(Unexpired Knox Term)
Full Term beginning March 4, 1923

For Governor
JOHN A. McSPARRAN,
Lancaster County

For Lieutenant Governor
ROBERT E. PATTISON ...
Philadelphia

For Secretary Internal Affairs
A. MARSHALL THOMPSON
Allegheny County

For Superior Court Judge
HENRY C. NILES,
York County

For Congress
DANIEL S. BRUMBAUGH,
Altoona

For State Senator
MILTON U. McINTYRE
Rosewell, Pa.

For Member General Assembly
JOHN T. MATT
Everett, Pa.

### Wanted: At Washington Today

(From the Boston Transcript (Rep.) July 14, 1922)

Leadership is our greatest present need and it is there that the Party System has played us false. To manipulate its vast and intricate machinery there arose great demand for expert mechanicians and these have evolved in rich profusion. But in a crisis like the present mechanicians will not serve our purpose. The real need is a Man, who by the example of his own courage, vigor, certainty and steadfastness will draw out the highest qualities of the people; whose opportunism aside; whose sympathy and truthfulness will stir the heart and hold fast the conscience of the nation. Leadership of this sort we have lacked.—From Oliver's Ordeal of Battle."

Leadership of this sort we lack today. The party in power has failed as yet to raise up such a leadership. On that account and to that extent it is guilty o fberaying he people who put it in power by an overwhelming majority less than two it is guilty of betraying the people is sound and true. It "can do much but it cannot do everything." One of the things it cannot do is to take the place of a Man—the Man that is wanted at Washington today.

### In Re "Mr. Hughe's Personal Honor."

Secretary of State Hughes has decided to recognize the existence of the International Court of Justice and to receive comunications from it, but he is careful to point out that we will not recognize it officially, or assist in maintaining it. The charter of this court it will be recalled, was drawn by an American and a prominent member of the Court is an American justice, chosen by foreign nations. Secretary Hughes goes as far as bowing to the court; he accords it benevolent toleration.

The League of Nations, however, Mr. Hughes "cuts dead." Until last August, perfectly courteous communications from it to the State Department went unanswered. A questionaire relating to the control of drugs ,received no reply until Holland was asked for the same data and Mr. Hughes then promptly forwarded it to the Dutch Foreign Minister.

Secretary Hughes is now being asked what he intends to do to fulfil the promise he made to the voters just before the last Presidential election, together with thirty other eminent Republican leaders, that if Mr. Harding were elected it would prove the surest means of entering the League. As the New York World remarks: "This seems to touch Mr Hughes personal honor very closely. He made a promise. He took the office through which alone that promise could be realized. And he acts as if he had never made the promise." There was a time when Mr Hughes was taken seriously.

However he has consented to receive communications for the Court of International Justice, a League creation, although until the present time the vicious partisanship of Republican Senator leader Lodge would not allow this subject even to be mentioned.

### Hitchcock, Faithful Senator Renominated.

The renomination of United States Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska by an overwhelming plurality is a fine tribute to that able outstanding progressive Democratic Senator and the best assurance that his eminent service in behalf of his state and the nation at Washington are fully appreciated at home. His vast experience and knowledge of legislation soupled with his qualities of leadership assures Nebraska a prominent and enviable place in national affairs as long as he remains in the Senate.

While the Republicans are repudiating and discarding Senators who have served only the reactionary element of their party here at the expense of the country, the renomination of Senator Hitchcock by such a great vote as he received is a refreshing contrast, and shows that the people are willing and anxious to reward faithful service to their interests instead of to their enemies.

### Panicky Republicans Would Like to Postpone Tariff Bill.

Washington, July 5.—Republican Senators and leaders are seriously considering the postponement of the Tariff bill until the short session of Congress in December. The barrage laid down against this profiteering measure by the leading Republican papers of the country, the growing defection in their own ranks and the results of Republican primaries everywhere have caused a genuine panic among the profiteering protectionists. Some of the more discerning ones are actually advising revision of the rates downward and are willing to take all the time necessary to do it, instead of criticizing the Democrats as heretofore for alleged attempts to delay a vote on the bill. They foresee only party defeat in the passage of the bill wih its exorbitant rates and therefore would be glad if it were not for the fact that they would then have to take up the Soldiers' Bonus bill, of which they are as much afraid as they are of the Tariff bill.

At this writing no safe prediction can be made as to just what the panicky Republicans will do with the Tariff bill, because the only leadership on the Republican side is that displayed by Lenroot (Rep., Wis.), who is now fighting some of the high rates and generally giving an imitation of the late Senator Dolliver in the Payne-Aldrich tariff fight.

One fact, however, they all recognize: That the leaderless Republican party is now in the worst jam it has ever been in. So far as the Republicans in the Senate are concerned the only Moses in that body bears the Christian name of George, and is the antithesis of a leader.

### Lodge As Errand Boy Appeals to Harding in Vain for Leadership

In their confusion over the Tariff bill and the administration's legislative programme of Soldier's Bonus and Ship Subsidy to follow the Senate Republicans appealed to President Harding for leadership or direction. Senator Lodge the leader without a following, acted as the errand boy in place of Watson. He made repeated efforts to see the President Think of it. Cabot the equal of Abbot, making three trips to the White House to ask Warren Harding to extricate the Republican Senate from its entanglemens! Twice he gained admission and once, naturally, he found Mr Harding was playing golf.

But Mr. Harding has his own troubles. He has a coal strike and a railroad strike on his hands, brought about, his critics say, by his own failure to take hold of the situation when it threatened and before it became serious. He had no time to give to the troubles of Congress. Besides, Mr. Harding does not willingly assume responsibilities and additional burdens. True, he elected some time ago to assert leadership of his party in advocating the passage of Mr Lasker's Ship Subsidy bill, which is even more unpopular, if possible than the Tariff bill, but as far as he has been a leader without any appreciable following in the matter of giving away $3,000,000,000 worth of ships and paying three-quarters of a billion dollars to people to take them off our hands.

### Lodge "Discredited and Disgruntled," Says Banner Republican Paper of Iowa.

Henry Cabot Lodge is the Republican leader of the United States Senate True, he is a leader without a following and one who is being rapidly discredited in his own party.

Iowa is the banner Republican state of the West, but is now preparing to send a Democratic Senator to Washington. The Des Moinse Register is the banner Republican paper of that state, but like most of the great newspapers of America, regardless of politics, is honest, sincere and frank in expressing opinions of public measures and public men. Here is its opinion of Henry Cabot Lodge, the Republican leader, in name only, of the United States:

"Senator Lodge held a position of great influence in our foreign relations. He was able to balk and hamper and hamstring the very things he had himself in other days, and days not so very remote, urged upon the country.

"The very worst thing that can happen to the Republican party for the future is to keep Senator Lodge in a place of influence or where he will seem to have influence. He is a discredited, disgruntled, mean spirited, backward looking, cynical old man. His day of usefulness was over long ago, if he ever had a day of real usefulness in public life .The story of his public career is going to be told in mighty few words when the history of American progress is finally written."

With such discredited party leadership in the United States Senate, is it any wonder that banner Republican states like Iowa and banner Republican newspapers like the Des Moines Register are rebuking the reactionary and malevolent element which now controls the Republican party?

### Rocky Road for Tariff Bill in Conference.

Party leaders generally agree that the Tariff bill cannot be passed before September 1, and cannot be passed by that time if it encounters persistent opposition from Republican progressives and the deserting members of the Old Guard. The bill will then have to go to conference, and, as the Senate rates, in many instances, are much higher than the House conferences will make an effort to restore the House rates on many articles, which will mean still further delay.

But there is another obstacle to the adoption of the bill with the Senate rates if the usual procedure is had. The Senate conferences, according to an established rule will be composed of the three ranking majority members of the Finance Comittee and the two ranking minority members. The ranking Republican members of the committee are McCumber (N. Dak.), Smoot (Utah), and LaFollette (Wis.). The ranking Democratic members are Simmons (N. C.) and Williams (Mass.). Senator LaFollette is against the extortionate Senate rates and also against the extortionate rates in the bill as it came from the House, so that it may be assumed he will vote with the two Democratic members in restoring most of the House rates, which were increased by the Senate. So that it will be seen that the profiteering tariff bill, which President Harding has repeatedly urged shall be passed against the better judgement of many members of his own party in the Senate and House, still has a rocky road to travel.

If the Senate fails to pass the Tariff bill by the first week in September, it is generally agreed that it will not get through before October 1, in which event it would not get into the hands of the President until after election. This would suit a large number of Republicans who dread the task of rying to explain to their constituents why they voted o make he high cost of living still higher and to kill what little foreign trade has survived during the three years the Republicans have had control of both branches of Congress.

### AN ESTIMATE OF SENATOR LODGE BY SHERMAN L. WHIPPLE

New York World

Sherman L. Whipple of Boston, Massachusettts, has set out to tear down one of America's favorite institutions. Mr. Whipple was never known as a radical, but he is recognized throughout the Bay State as one of its most forceful personalities. The announcement that he had set himself this task has created an unusual furvor in Massachusetts politics for the "institution" which Mr. Whipple has marked for abolition is nothing less than Henry Cabot Lodge. Against Lodge, the personality, Mr. Whipple has no grievance. It is Lodge as an accepted institution of Massachusetts which he is aiming at.

Mr. Lodge has been in the United State Senate for thirty-six years. That he could not be dislodged has been looked upon heretofore as almost a political axiom. But when Mr. Whipple recently announced his candidacy in the Massachusetts primaries, everybody admitted that the question had been reopened. It will be a battle of giants in Masachusetts this year if Lodge and Whipple face each other at the polls. That is conceded by some of the Senator's strongest supporters. All is not harmonious within the Republican Party. Joseph Walker is contesting for the Republican nomination. He says that Lodge's nomination will mean a Democratic victory. The Senator says that failure to nominate him will give the election to the Democrats. Of course nobody is taking these preliminary recriminations overseriously, but Henry Cabot Lodge, nevertheless is known to be in a state of siege.

Who is Sherman L. Whipple? I confess that I could not have answered a week ago. I knew that he was recognized as one of the country's leading lawyers I knew that he was reputed to be very rich. I suspected that he was somewhat unorthodox in his political opinions, exceptionally independent, perhaps rather sentimental in his attitude toward public problems; but I could read little in the discussions raging in the Boston papers which indicated that his stand was essentially different from that of Lodge's opponents in the past.

It is. A really novel campaign is promised if these two giants meet in the political arena. There will be no reference to personalities, no attempt to belittle the intellectual ability, the Senatorial calibre, of either candidate. I am quite sure there will be no cry of demagogue. As for Mr. Whipple, he has the the highest respect for the Senator's astuteness, for his learning, for his skill as a strategist, and for his unquestioned integrity, his determination to serve the State in the way he thinks it should be served. His only objection to Senator Lodge lies in his profound belief that the Senator is all wrong at every point. Granted that he is an institution; he is an institution, in Mr. Whipple's mind, beyond which American life has passed. He would be an excellent Senator for 1896. He will never do for 1922.

I talked with Mr. Whipple in his offices in the Tremount Building, Boston. We talked not so much about the details of the Senatorial campaign, or about the specific bits of legislation which Senator Lodge has favored and to which he was opposed; we talked more about the fundamental attitudes in which these questions are being approached. To him Senator Lodge seemed to look at life, national and international, from the standpoint of a Tory. America was to go on, it seemed, according to certain set formulas; the divine right of banking; protection of American industry from the competition of nations so prostrated by the war that they are utterly incapable of taking care of themselves; above all, the hallowed principle that the Government should not "interfere" when the lords and princes of the industrial realm have hit upon a programme which looks good to them.

"Had this election occurred two years ago," Mr. Whipple confessed to me, "I should not have had the ghost of a chance. If nominated today I sincerely believe that I shall be elected. It is not merely that there have been changes in the actual situation, but the people have two years in which to reflect upon what the situation was. There has been no political leadership in this country since Mr. Wilson was stricken. We may disagree with Mr. Wilson's policies as we like, but we cannot help recognizing this. Rightly or wrongly, he stood for an ideal. He held up the standard of national duty, national opportunity—not at all in conflict with the goal of individual prosperity but vastly more inspiring. With the end of the war and its failure to bring about the glorious new day for which the people had been yearning, there came a short period of extraordinary prosperity, accompanied by a wild orgy of universal spending; and then the Nation sudenly plunged headlong into the throes of the 'morning after.'

"This was a period of deep spiritual depression. Cynicism succeeded hope. Faith in human progress departed and 'back to normalcy' was the highest note which we could reach. There being no leadership, conspirators saw their opportunity. When deflation came, it was accompanied by the most unjust, most inhuman, most sordid conspiracy against the American people that I knew anything about.

"You are a newspaper man," Mr. Whipple continued, "You travel a good deal, don't you? Iw you were knocking about the country two years ago, you must know what I mean. What was the question which the average business man was discussing in the hotel corridors and the Pullman cars?"

"They were all saying that they had labor where they wanted it," I answered. "They were rather gloating over the prospect of 'bringing labor to its knees.' "

"Exactly," said Mr. Whipple. "And they had little patience, I found in my experience, with any one who would take issue with them. The nearest this country ever came to genuine madness was in that particular period. A little leadership, some genuine business leadership, might have averted the catastrophe, for the conspiracy was as stupid as it was unjust; but as it was, a sort of mob passion prevailed.

"And I happen to know—every person in my position knows it, it isn't any secret—what these people were uniformly saying to their representatives in Washington. "All we want from the Government,' they were saying, "is to keep its hands off." Labor being where they wanted it," they were determined to crush it without mercy.

"And while thi sruthless campaign to crush labor progressed, the so-called representatives of the people in Washington did keep their promises to the crushers. They kept hands off. In industry after industry even profits were sacrificed to this one purpose of bringing labor to its knees. When the coal strike loomed and everybody who knew anything knew what its nature was, the Government did nothing; it was not until the conflict had broken out in bloody war that Mr. Harding came out with his belated suggestions. This, I maintain, is wrong ,all wrong it is worse than wrong, it is stupid. The interests this time have done exactly what they have charged labor unionism, at its worst, with doing. In order to seek their, petty, selfish ends they have prostrated industry as a whole and the prostration of industry means the prostration of the American people.

"If this conspiracy had been successful, economically successful, there might be small chance to oppose it on the score of its injustice. But it has not been successful. All over the country thousands and thousands of business men now see the stupidity of this attack on labor. What, after all, had labor done to excite this madness of revenge? The answer is that it had, for a very short period, maintained such a wage scale that it was able to participate in just a few of the little luxuries of life. There is no evidence, and there never has been any evidence, that this high standard of living among the wage earners ever injured industry in the least. There is no evidence of its forcing the employers to the wall. But it was assumed, in the mad economics of ten times ,that labor could not prosper except at the expense of capital. The Nation is in a vastly different mood from what it was a year or two ago. In every Senatorial contest to-day the principles, the programme and the men that might fairly be said to represent the Nation's state of mind two years ago have been utterly repudiated."

"Just how has Senator Lodge figured in all this?" I asked.

"In the only way he could figure," said Mr. Whipple. "He kept his hands off. He has held the position that the Nation was in no mood to permit the Government to concern itself with such affairs. The 'Nation' which Mr. Lodge represents isn't. Mr. Lodge's 'Nation' is a Nation of bankers, money changers, 'best families' and academic economists who have turned their backs to normalcy by turning their faces toward 1896."

### Lenroot Accuses G. O. P. Senators of Voting Without Knowledge

While the duty on underwear and cotton was under discussion in the Senate on July 18th, Senator Lenroot (Rep., Wis.), said:

"While the Senator from Utah, in perfect good faith and innocently, state that the imports for the eleven months ending with May of this year were over $3,000,000—and I supposed that was a fact, as he did—I find upon a subsequent examination of the committee report that he imports are only $84,000, and that the present rate of 30 per cen is pracically prohibiive. Yet the Senate just voted for a 50 per cent rate.

"It is not for me to make any comment upo nthe action of Senators but I do make this statement: I doubt if 10 per cent of the Senators who have just voted upon this increase, upon this side or upon the other side, had any knowledge or information or apparent care as to how they were voting.

"Mr. President, we are engaged in an important work here, and I am glad to say that during the past week or two the debate has really been confined to the bill. It does seen to me that it is the duty of Senators to form some independent judgement upon these rates. They are blindly following or blindly opposing the committee. The committee might make a 500 per cent increase and Senators would come in and vote in the affirmative with the commitee.

"It is any wonder that this bill is being criticised the country over, when Republican Senators take the attitude with reference to it which they have taken, when Republican Senators do not take the pains to try to inform themselves as to the correctness of the rates?

"I am not impugning the motives of any Senator; I am not criticising; I am merely stating the facts which they will all admit. Senators justify themselves by saying that the committee has examined into these questions, and that they are following the committee. I suppose that is their right and that it is their privilege: but I do say that if we want to make a tariff bill which will command the confidence of the country, and which Republicans can defend, Republican Senators ought to exercise some responsibility with reference to their individual votes."

Senator Lenroot continuing, refers to the demands for lower rates and the break in the Republican ranks when the cotton schedule of the tariff was under discussion, and calls attention to the threat that in case he demands of the committee for high rates were resisted the agricultural schedule would suffer. This discloses clearly the sinister purpose behind all the pretented concessions to the farming interest, and establishes beyond doubt the contention of opponents of the measure that the Republican majority is utterly insincere in its profession of concern for the agricultural States: a fact which Senator Lenroot appears fully to appreciate.

### To Members of the Sewing Circle

Those members o fthe sewing circle who recall the exorbitant prices of thread during the war period and read a recurrence of smiliar conditions will read with interest the remarks by Senator Ellison D. Smith (Dem.) of South Carolina, quoted herewith. The pending Fordney-McCumber tariff bill proposes a duty of one-half cent per 100 yards on cotton sewing thread over the present Democratic law. After quoting from the Journal of Commerce showing that the J. & P. Coats Co., of Paisley, foreign thread manufacturers, on a capitalization of $15,000,000 declared dividends of 30 to 40 per cent. Senator Smith takes up case of the American Thread Co., a domestic concern capitalized at $6,000,000 and says:

"They were incorporated March 10, 1898, in New Jersey, combining previously independent thread plants located at Fal River and Westerly, Conn., with a capital stock of $6,000,000.

"These are the earning made by his company on an investment of $6,000,000.

"Profits in 1918, $3,024,478; 1918. $5,008,23; 11 months in 1917 I do not know why they put that, but I am reading from the record—$2,169,000; profits in 1916, $2,311,593; in 1915, $1,531,377; in 1914, $2,086,145; in 1913, $1,688,463; in 1912, $1,366,775—and all this upon an invested capital of $6,000,000. The aggregate is startling. No wonder they propose to enlarge their business out of profits and then mulct the people who have to buy thread with a profit upon the profits."

Women can learn from this who gets the enormous sums they pay for high priced hread. This tariff robbery has the support of the Republican party. The Democratic party is opposed to it. Where do you stand?

Committee.

### NOTICE TO SPORTSMEN

Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of the Act of April 9, 1915, entitled "An Act to provide for the better protection and preservation of deer and elk, etc., a petition has been filed with the Board of Game Commissioners to close the County of Bedford to the hunting of Quail and Snow Show Rabbits for a period of two years. The said Board has fixed July 31, 1922 as the date for considering the propriety and necessity for closing the said County as petitioned, and all parties interested both for and against such action must file with the Game Commission, at Harrisburg, their approval or objections prior to one o'clock P. M. of said July 31, 1922, in order to be considered.

Morrison's Cove Game, Fish,
and Forestry Association
Representative of Petitioners.
July 14—21—28.

Editorial

### The Water's Fine

This bard though bald, is fairly slim; his years are not yet hurting him, but youth recedes from day to day and boyhood scenes seem far away. Already dimmer through the haze shine memories of the good old days, and other kids both plumb and slim possess the creek he used to swim. By their free masonary the boys e'en at their books, foretaste its joys. Two fingers raised (or is it three?) mean "After school come swim with me." In frantic haste their shirts they shuck, their britches from their legs they pluck, yet pause awhile before they duck; for one and all the little scamps, before they brave the chilly damps, performe the rite that wards off cramps. O bare brown limbs sunhealth imbibing! O boyhood joys beyond describing! Come, comrades of the good old times, and all old boys who read these rhymes; shuck off the cares that vex the soul, let middl age from off you roll and join me at the swimming hole. Why should we pause because we're bigger. "Last one in's a red-headed nigger." Forget your years e'en though you've got 'em; "Bet you I can bring up bottom." "Gosh, old Fatty you look queer." "So deep, Skinny, lookahere.

Bob Adams

### NOTICE

It is desired to call the attention of the citizens of the community to the serious condiion of the borough water supply. The water in the Todd reservoir, which is the principle source of supply, is four feed below the outflow and is falling at the rate of one inch a day, at this rate the water in the reservoir will soon be exhausted and thereone everybody should realize the seriousness of the situation and do everything possible to prevent waste and unnecessary use of the water, both by themselves and others.

Borough Water Committee


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BEDFORD, PA.



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SHOWS START— 7:15 AND 9 PM EXCEPT SAT. 7, 8:30 AND 10 PM

NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAM
PARAMOUNT SUPER SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS

Mon. Tues. ( 2 Days) July 31, Aug. 1
Gloria Swanson with Milton Sills and all star cast in Elinor Glyn's "THE GREAT MOMENT"
Also Special Vitagraph Comedy

Wednesday (one day only) Aug. 2nd.
"SENTIMENTAL TOMMY"
All the charm and happy tears of Barrie's greatest. A heart full of life that you can see in an hour and three quarters, and won't forget—ever!

Thurs. Fri. (2 Days) Aug. 3—4
Wallace Reid with Agnes Ayres and Theodore Roberts in: "TOO MUCH SPEED"
Also latest News, and special comedy.

Saturday (one day only) Aug. 4th.
Florence Vidor and Lewis Stone in BEAU REVEL
A Thomas H. Ince Production. The same combination that made 'Lying Lips' and this is just as good. Special Comedy.

Coming! NORMA TALMAGE IN "SMILING THRU"


NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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# CLASSIFIED ADS

### DENTAL OFFICE CLOSED

The Dental office of Dr. H. R. Brightbill will be closed every Thursday during the months of July and August.
July 21—28.

**NEEDED**—A Teacher for the primary school of the New Paris Borough School District. Also an assistant teacher for the High School.

All applications should be in hand of the Sec. on or before August 7, 1922.

J. L. Smith, Sec.
July 21—28.

**FOR RENT**—Apartment of 4 rooms and bathroom. All new fixtures. Steam heat furnished, newly papered, painted and wired throughout.

Jere C. West.
July 28 tf.

### FOR SALE

Prairie State incubators, coal stoves, oil brooders. Catalogue free.
Joseph J. Barclay,
Bedford, Pa.
Feb. 17 tf.

**WANTED**—Large, clean rags. No strips.

Gazette office.

### SALESMEN WANTED

We pay $36.00 weekly full time. 75c an hour spare time selling hosiery guaranteed wear four months or replace free. 36 styles. Free samples to workers Salary or 30 per cent commission. Good hosiery is an absolute necessity, you can sell it easily. Experience unnecessary. Eagle Knitting Mills, Darby, Pa
Aug. 11

**FOR SALE**—Used Fordson Tractor with plow in good condition. Low price to quick buyer.

See Bedford Garage.
July 14--21—28 Aug. 4.

### SCHOOLS OPEN COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE

The Bedford Township School Board passed the following resolutions: The schools will open in September 11. All pupils from 8 to 12 years must attend 100 per cent from 2 to 16 years 70 per cent. Compulsory attendance will begin on pupils 2 to 16 years, October 16, 1922.

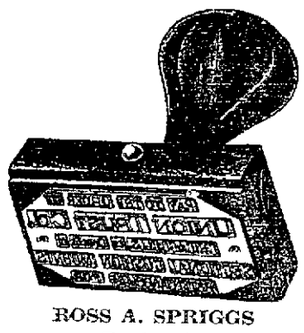
A. Ross Sellers, Secy.
Bedford, R. D. 2.
July 28, Aug. 11.

### SEALED BIDS WANTED

The Bedford Township School Board will receive sealed bids for coal to be delivered to the school buildings throughout the Township. All bids must be in the hands of the secretary by August 19.

A. Ross Sellers, Secy.
Bedford, R. D. 2.
July 28, Aug. 11.

**SALESMEN**—Active representative, wanted. A connection with a real future. State age and full details.
John Sexton & Co., Chicago, Ill.
July 28.



ROSS A. SPRIGGS
Dealer in
Rubber Stamps, Pads and Ink.
323 E. John St.
Bedford, Pa.

### OLEFSBURG CHARGE M. E. CHURCH

Rev. S. P. Pittenger, Pastor
Preaching services for Sunday July

Osnsburg, 10:30 A. M.
Sons Run: 2:30 P. M.
Olfsburg 7.45 P. M.
All are welcome.

### DUNNING'S CREEK CHARGE

Pleasant Hill Sunday School at 0; Preaching at 10:00; Catechis- at 11:00
Missionary Society at 8:00 P. M.

### CLAIRSVILLE REFORMED CHARGE

Rev. John A. Borger, Pastor
St. Paul's, Imler: Sunday School 0 A. M. Preaching service at 10 M. The people will decide by ballthe new church proposition.
Trinity, Osterburg: Sunday School 5 P. M. Church Services at 2:15 n Rev. Andrew H. Smith of the fman Orphanage will speak.
Missionary Society at 8 P. M. eant "Christ in America." by bers of charge.

### BAREFOOT REUNION

The Barefoot clan will hold their th annual reunion in the grove mile east of Pleasantville, Aug- 12. A special program is being ared for the occasion. Everybody ted!

# Attractive Homes

$10,500 will buy the residence of Simon Oppenheimer on East Penn Street; a modern home beautifully located, all conveniences; concrete walks, concrete garage for two cars.

$11,000 for a three-story brick mansion on South Richard Street, lot 120 by 240. All modern conveniences, 13 rooms. Ground sufficient for additional buildings.

$8,500 will purchase a three-story brick dwelling, corner of Pitt and Bedford Streets. All modern conveniences; 12 rooms with convenient halls. And two other two-story houses; 6 rooms in one and 4 rooms in other.

Two and one-half story brick dwelling at 608 South Richard Street 6 rooms, two large double halls.

$4,000 will buy the convenient brick dwelling of William Snell on East Pitt Street. Nine rooms. Bath Fine lot.

### BUILDING LOTS

Two lots 60x240 feet on Juliana Heights, $325 each.

Two lots 60x240 on East Penn Street. The property of G. M. Anderson.

### FACTORY SITE

Old Kegg Factory with siding.

### FARMS

$8500, 179 acres. 9 miles from Cumberland. Suitable for dairy.

150 acres. Saupp Farm. Gateway to Bedford. Suitable for Dairy Farm. Fine location for hotel, club house, with golf links and swimming pool.

### MACHINERY ,ETC.

10 Horse Power Gasoline Engine. $50 for piano in good condition.

466 acres Coal land and many acres good timber land for immediate sale.

If you wish to purchase, sell or rent let me be of service to you.

**RUSH C. LITZINGER**
Bedford, Pa.


**$14.40**
Round Trip
**BEDFORD**
TO
**Atlantic City**

Wildwood, Ocean City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, Anglesea, Avalon, Peermont, Stone Harbor

**THURSDAYS**

**July 13, 27 Aug. 10, 24 Sept. 7**
**Tickets good returning within 16 days**

Valid in parlor or sleeping cars on payment of usual charges for space occupied, including surcharge. Tickets good via Delaware River Bridge Route 36 cents extra, round trip.

Stop-overs allowed at Philadelphia in either direction.

**See Flyers Consult Ticket Agents**

Proportionate fares from other points

**Ocean Grove Excersion August 24**

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM

The Route of the Limited Broadway


## The Widows Problem

They had skimped and saved and paid for the home. Then they sold the farm. The husband foolishly invested the money in "promising" stocks that proved unreliable. Then he died. Some of the stocks were worthless; the remainder were little known and hard to dispose of. The salesman was gone. The widow and children were left to shift for themselves.

Better 3 per cent. and Safety than big promises from Strangers.


**Hartley Banking Co.**
BEDFORD, PA.
Oldest Bank in Bedford County







OUR SAFETY—The best thing between us and foreign countries is not the treaties but the two oceans.

### POULTRY INTEREST AND COW TESTING RESULTS

An increase in attendance of over 40 per cent at the Poultry Culling Demonstrations conducted this year as compared wit hthe attendance last year shows the growing interest for this work in Bedford County. The increased interest was particularly in evidence in those communities where the meetings were held last year.

Paul R. Guildin, acting as part time Specialist in Poultry for the Pennsylvania State College Extension Service gave the demonstrations which had been arranged by the Farm Bureau. Mr. W. M. Biddle, President of the Farm Bureau acted as leader in this work during his remarks at the meetings stressed the importance of proper summer feeding for the greatest money returns. During the busy summer season it has been customary to compel farm flocks to hustle for their own living with probably a little grain fed morning and evening. While this is no objection to this method in so far as it goes, it is absolutely necessary to provide a dry mash for the birds which should be accessible to them at all times. This mash may be made of any finely ground home grain or the by-products from them such as bran, middlings, cornmeal and ground oats. Perhaps the most important omission from the average farm hen' diet is protein either in the form of beef scraps, high grade tankage or milk. Beef scraps or high grade tankage should be mixed with the dry mash to form 20 per cent of the dry mash by weight. If milk is used it should be accessible to the birds at all times.

The highest butterfat producing cow during the month of June in the Second Bedford Cow Testing Association gave 61.6 lbs. fat and belonged to Jacob Hershberger, Everett, Pa. Cyrus Furry owns the highest milk producing cow with a total production of 1455 lbs. The owners of cattle producing over 40 lbs. fat or over 1000 lbs. milk are as follows:

| Owner | Breed | Lbs. Milk | Lbs. Butter-fat |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jacob Hershberger | Mixed | 993 | 61.6 |
| David Hershberger | G. J. | 948 | 43.6 |
| Fred Coxe | P. B. J. | 804 | 48.2 |
| John Hershberger | G. J. | 903 | 51.5 |
| John Hershberger | G. J. | 897 | 40.4 |
| Frank Hershberger | G. J. | 951 | 53.2 |
| Mt. Dallas Farming Co. | P. B. H. | 1293 | 33.6 |
| Mt. Dallas Farming Co. | P. B. H. | 1173 | 34.0 |
| Warren Koontz | G. J. | 867 | 50.2 |
| Warren Koontz | G. H. | 1251 | 46.3 |
| Warren Koontz | G. H. | 1128 | 42.9 |
| Warren Koontz | G. J. | 639 | 40.2 |
| Warren Koontz | G. J. | 825 | 41.2 |
| Smith & Ritchey | G. J. | 699 | 54.5 |
| Cyrus Furry | P. B. H. | 1328 | 43.8 |
| Cyrus Furry | P. B. H. | 1455 | 53.8 |
| Cyrus Furry | P. B. H. | 1305 | 35.2 |
| Cyrus Furry | P. B. H. | 1107 | 35.4 |
| D. W. Snyder | G. J. | 1137 | 52.4 |
| Harry Markey | Mixed | 1035 | 42.4 |
| Harry Markey | G. G. | 1008 | 50.4 |

Lester Guyer, Tester.

A pure bred Holstein owned by J. I. Barley & Son of Bakers Summit led in milk production in the First Bedford Cow Testing Association during the month of June with a total of 1906 lbs. This same cow was second in butterfat production with a total of 57.2 lbs. The cow leading in butterfat production was a high grade Guernsey owned by D. C. Detwiler, New Enterprise, Pa. Thirty-four cows produced either enough milk or butterfat to be placed on the honor roll as follows:

| Owner | Breed | Lbs Milk | Lbs Butter-fat |
|---|---|---|---|
| David L. Baker | G. H. | 1083 | 43.3 |
| David L. Baker | P. B. H. | 1546 | 47.9 |
| Ira Eshelman | P. B. H. | 1077 | 31.2 |
| D. C. Detwiler | G. G. | 982 | 58.9 |
| D. C. Detwiler | G. G. | 1211 | 54.5 |
| R. B. Reasy | P. B. H. | 1016 | 37.6 |
| A. B. Replogle | P. B. H. | 1311 | 40.6 |
| A. B. Replogle | Mixed | 1019 | 40.8 |
| H. B. Hull | P. B. H. | 1449 | 44.4 |
| Sherman H. Baker | G. H. | 1022 | 49.0 |
| Howard C. Baker | G. H. | 1031 | 33.0 |
| Harrison Zimmerman | G. H. | 1006 | 39.2 |
| C. P. Holsinger | G. H. | 1046 | 42.9 |
| C. P. Holsinger | Mixed | 894 | 44.7 |
| Ranson Furry | P. B. H. | 1101 | 33.0 |
| Ranson Furry | G. H. | 1424 | 52.7 |
| Ranson Furry | P. B. H. | 1269 | 38.1 |
| D. H. Miller | G. H. | 1147 | 44.7 |
| D. H. Miller | P. B. H. | 1287 | 43.7 |
| D. H. Miller | P. B. H. | 1055 | 31.6 |
| J. I. Barley & Son | P. B. H. | 1229 | 41.8 |
| J. I. Barley & Son | P. B. H. | 1571 | 47.1 |
| J. I. Barley & Son | P. B. H. | 1906 | 57.2 |
| J. I. Barley & Son | P. B. H. | 1336 | 45.4 |
| J. I. Barley & Son | P. B. H. | 1077 | 39.8 |
| J. I. Barley & Son | P. B. H. | 1000 | 34.0 |
| J. I. Barley & Son | P. B. H. | 1610 | 48.3 |
| A. T. Replogle | G. J. | 1077 | 35.5 |
| A. T. Replogle | G. J. | 823 | 40.3 |
| A. T. Replogle | G. J. | 1156 | 37.8 |
| A. T. Replogle | Mixed | 1086d | 37.8 |
| A. T. Replogle | G. J. | 997 | 51.8 |
| Elmer C. Bare | G. G. H. | 1193 | 47.6 |
| Nelson Guyer | G. J. | 967 | 56.8 |

Harry Bechtel, Tester


**J. ROY CESSNA**
**He's The Insurance Man**
**Bedford, Pa.**


### CARD OF THANKS

We take this means of expressing thanks to all our friends and neighbors who help and sympathize with us, also for the use of automobiles, floral tributes and especially to Rev. J. A. Brosius who officiated at the funeral of a dear husband and uncle.
signed, Wife, Neices and Nephews of
Isaac Calvin Diehl.

### SOLDIER'S MEMORIAL

### AN ACT

Authorizing the erection and construction of memorial halls in memory of the soldiers, sailors and marines of such counties; providing for an election to determine whether such hall shall be erected; providing for the purchase and condemnation of property for such purposes; regulating the use of such halls; and providing for the maintenance and care of the same, by a board of control, at the expense of the county.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That in any county of the Commonwealth where the petition of at least fifty citizens thereof to the county commissioners of any county for the erection or completion and maintenance of a memorial or monument in honor of the soldiers, sailors and marines for such county, who serve in the Army and Navy of the United States in the War of the Rebellion, the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, the War with Germany and Austria and all other wars in which the United States has been or may hereafter be engaged, has been or may be laid before two successive grand juries and approved by them, it shall be the duty of the county comissioners to submit the question of the erection of a memorial hall to the electors of the county at the next general or municipal election; and, if a majority of the persons voting at such election shall vote in favor of the same, it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to erect ,at the county seat, a memorial hall as such memorial or monument, and for such purpose to acquire by purchase, donation, or by condemnation under the right of eminent domain the necessary site, and to erected and maintain thereon a suitable ad proper memorial hall or buildings in memory of the soldiers, sailors and marines of such wars. All proceedings for the condemnation of any property under the provisions of this act shall be in the same manner a snow provided by law for the condemnation of property for other county purposes.

If the site so secured has a hall or building already erected thereon which can be altered and improved so as to be made suitable for such memorial hall, it shall be lawful for such county commissioners to acquire such site in manner aforesaid for the purpose of a memorial hall.

Section 2. For the purpose of aiding in paying the purchase money and price for the site and erection and construction of such memorial hall, voluntary donations and contributions may be accepted by the county commissioners from individuals, associations and organizations.

Section 3. The county commissioners of said county may, and are authorized hereby to, levy a special tax, to an amount sufficient to pay for the ground purchased or condemned and the erection thereon of said memorial hall, within the period of ten years from the erection thereof. Such tax shall be levied and collected from all taxable persons and property of the county, and the rate of such tax shall not exceed two mills on the property taxable for county purposes in any one year. Such memorial hall shall be and remain the property of, and shall be maintained at the expense of, the county. The county commissioners may borrow moneys or issue bonds for the purchase and construction above mentioned; the said loans or bonds to be paid within or at the expiration of the tax period above presented.

Section 4. Such memorial hall shall be in honor of the soldiers, sailors and marines from said county, who served in the Army and Navy of the United States in the War of the Rebellion, the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, the War with Germany and Austria and all other wars in which the United States has been or may hereafter be engaged. Such memorial halls shall contain one large assembly room or auditorium for public meetings of the soldiers, sailors and marines of such county, which may be used also for other public meetings and patriotic gatherings by the concent of the board of control herein provided for. Such memorial hall shall also contain rooms for meetings of posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, encampments of the Union Veteral Legion, camps of Sons of Veterans, Women's Relief Corps, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, chapters of the Daughters of the Revolution, organizations of the Spanish-American War and Philippine Insurrection, the American Legion and organizations of veterans of all other wars in which the United States has been or may be engaged, and also rooms for the county historical society and for such committees of public defense and welfare as may be created by the State or as may be approved by the board of control hereinafter provided for Such memorial hall shall also provide room for the display and preservation of relics and trophies of all wars in which the United States has been or may be engaged, photographs, paintings and portraits, busts and statues of the soldiers, sailors and marines of the said counties and mural tablets upon which shall be inscribed the names of such soldiers, sailors and marines. Such memorial tablets shall also contain waiting and rest rooms with lavatories attached.

Section 5. The room for the county historial society shall be made fireproof as possible, and be nearly as fire-proof as possible, and be provided with the proper files and furnishings for preservation and storing of all historical data of the said county with reference to any and all subjects.

John S. Hershberger and Allen Escheiman, Purchasing Committee for the Everett Jersey Bull Association returned from Grove City last week where with the assistance of the the County Agent, Dr. Castor and Prof. J. R. Dawson they purchased a carload of purebred Jersey cattlenow and then and Youth a little for the Everett Community. The introduction of purebreds for members of the Bull Association now places these men in position to raise purebred cattle to displace grades and mixtures owned by them and in years to come will furnish a source of purebred Jerseys in this county.

The Grove City community six years ago started in the purebred business in much the same manner as the Everett community started last Spring and furnished a splendid example of what might be done in other communities. Buyers from several states are now shipping carload after carload of purebreds from Grove City because it is one of the few places which offer a wide selection of healthy cattle with accurate milk production record.

The cattle arrived in Everett last week and were distributed to their owners.

Section 6. A board of control is hereby created, which shall have charge of all matters relating to such memorial hall, and shall have the care thereof. The board shall be composed of three members chosen by members of the Grand Army of the Republic, three members chosen by members of camps of Spanish-American War Veterans, and three members to be chosen by members of the American Legion. The judges of the county commissioners shall be ex-officio members of the board of control. The selected members of the board shall serve one year, when their successors shall be selected. Vacancies occurring shall be filled by the board for the unexpired term.

Section 7. A suitable flagstaff shall be elected upon said memorial hall, from which shall be displayed the flag of the United States from sunrise to sunset on each day and every day of the year.

Approved—The 17th day of March, A. D. 1921.

Wm. C. Sproul.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Act of the General Assembly No. 15.

Cyrus E. Woods,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

### HOW TO KEEP YOUR BABY WELL

#### Care of the Older Child in the Summer.

While it is true that during the summer time, babies need exceptional care and attention, it must not be forgotten that the older children need it too.

Older children are more frequently subject to intestinal diseases in the summer time than at any other time of the year. Because they are not under the continued observation of their parents and teachers, as they are during the school months, they have more opportunity to eat various indigestible foods. Parents themselves may unconsciously aid their children in obtaining faulty foods by giving them pennies to spend at the corner candy or grocery stores.

It is very necesary for mothers to supervise their children's activities as much as possible. First of all, they must be given food regularly. Eating between meals must be discouraged. A child grows much better and is more able to digest its food properly if that food is given at regular, stated intervals.

The food in itself must be, first of all, nourishing, and secondly ,easy to digest. Growing and active children require these foods which make for their proper development. Briefly, these consist of milk, bread, cercals, eggs, a small amount of fresh meat or fish, fresh ripe fruits and an abundance of green vegetables. Candy and ice cream will do no harm, provided they are given after meals. If given between meals, they interfere with the digestion of the regular food and spoil the appetite for the next meal. It would be must better for mothers to buy a good grade of candy and give it to their children regularly after meals, than to allow them to buy cheap candy for themselves.

Besides proper food, children must have enough rest. They should be put in a darkened room and made to keep as quiet as possible. The importance of this mid-day rest period cannot be ever emphasized. It prevents the over-tirdness, nervousness, and irritability which are so commonly seen in children.

### BUCHANAN DISTRICT

During the thirty (30) day period from June 15 to July 15, the following number of persons signed the register book at the three towers located in the district.

132 Tuscarora tower
147 Martin Hill tower
210 Blue Knob tower

We find that numerous persons visit the towers, and fail to register.

The Departments of Forestry desire to obtain the total number of visitors to each of its towers and we therefore request visitors register their names and addresses.

Visitors have registered from ten (10) states besides Penna. Oregon being represented by one signer.

W. L. Byers

### TRAINING SEASON FOR DOGS

The law relative to training dogs does not permit training until September 1st. On and after that date it is legal to train dogs on any game except deer, elk, and wilk turkeys until the 1st of March next following, Sundays excepted, so long as firearms usually raised at arms length and fired from the shoulder are not carried while so training and no injury is done to the game pursued. The penalty for permitting dogs to chase game prior to September 1st is $10.00 for each day and $5.00 for each bird or rabbit killed.

DEACON MORRILL Maturity views with alarm the joy riding of MUSES: Youth, while Youth looks with contempt upon the slow though useful truck driving of Maturity. Maturity should do a little joy riding trucking.




## NUDGES

It is said a man can't be in two places at the same time but sometimes a slick lawyer can prove that he can.

* * *

Do you know that eggs can never get too fresh, like some people.

* * *

Among the lower order of men are those who come from the ape.

* * *

When a young man gets all broken up over a girl, it doesn't take long to break him.

* * *

Don't believe that the people who claim to be tired of this world are anxious to get to the next.

* * *

Any family tree may have its parasites and the courts usually show them to you.

* * *

The small letter "g" can change a good looking lass to a good looking glass.

* * *

Wisdom is nothing more nor less than what other people don't know.

* * *

When you hear the wedding bells pealing these days you must hope they won't be repealing according the high society fashion.

* * *

If you want peace just wait for the other fellow to begin the trouble.

* * *

You see a great deal of the great actresses in the papers these days and you can see more of them at the beaches.

* * *

Those who marry for love can't always carry out the contract.

* * *

A pessimist is a man who always expects to get the worst of it and is terribly disappointed if he doesn't.

* * *

All things come to those who wait except a batter who expects to get a base on balls. He usually gets three strikes and out before he strikes at all, and then he kicks afterward.

* * *

You can't graduate at the school of experience. It's a life course.

* * *

There are exceptions to all rules except your wife's.

* * *

Good by, good by, twenty two,
Of your reign will bid ado.
"We want a change" but not a spree,
So hustle on you twenty three.

* * *

When you build castles in the air you are never sure of your ground.

* * *

Experience should cost more than it used to because of the high cost of living.

* * *

The ones who want to keep money in circulation are the ones who haven't any. They live in hopes.

* * *

A girl is not a jewel when she is set in her ways.

* * *

It is not impossible for a couple to get beyond their depths when sailing on the sea of matrimony and often it is discovered too late to be saved.

### PAINTING SEED TO FOIL THE BIRDS

When the United States Forest Service began its work of reforestation, scattering tree seeds in woodlands thinned by lumbermen, so many seeds were eaten by birds and chipmunks that few trees sprouted.

But now, says the Popular Science Monthly, the seeds are treated with red lead in a way that makes them inedible without detracting from their vitality. The seeds are spread on canvas strips and thoroughly mixed with finely divided red lead, which clings to them, so that animals and birds leave them alone.

### WHIRLS WARNING OF SPEED LIMIT

The device illustrated herewith is for the benefit of motorists who want to stick to safety within the speed limit and to be able to prove, if necessary, that they have not exceeded it. It consists of a cylinder colored like an oldfashioned barber's pole, which starts spinning the moment the speed for which it is set is ever passed. And when thirty-five miles an hour are exceeded a bell begins to ring.

This device, which has been patented by Messrs Presgraves and Golden of Hagerstown, Ind., is operated by electricity and is mounted beside the windshield on the side where the driver sits.

In the event of a hold-up by the police the cylinder is mute evidence of whether the car was speeding or not. If the cylinder was revolving, the car was speeding; if the cylinder was still, the car was not speeding. The driver cannot fail to know the moment he begins to hit it up too rapidly, for the revolving of the cylinder is so conspicuous that it inevitably attracts his eye.

"What were your father's last words?"

"Father had no last words. Mother was with him to the end."

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# MARY MARIE

BY

# ELEANOR H. PORTER

## ILLUSTRATIONS BY R.H. LIVINGSTONE.

(Copyright by ELEANOR H. PORTER)

Chapter V.
(Continued)

when he asks you himself, right out plain? And that's what he did.

He'd been up on his feet, tramping up and down the room all the time I'd been talking; and now, all of a sudden, he wheels around and stops short.

"How is—your mother, Mary?" he asks. And it was just as if he'd opened the door to another room, he had such a whole lot of questions to ask after that. And when he'd finished he knew everything: what time we got up and went to bed, and what we did all day, and the parties and dinners and auto rides, and the folks that came such a lot to see Mother.

Then all of a sudden he stopped—asking questions, I mean. He stopped just as suddenly as he'd begun. Why, I was right in the middle of telling about a concert for charity we got up just before I came away, and how Mother had practiced for days and days with the young man who played the violin, when all of a sudden Father jerked his watch from his pocket and said:

"There, there, Mary, it's getting late. You've talked enough—too much. Now go to bed. Good night."

Talked too much, indeed! And who'd been making me do all the talking, I should like to know? But, of course, I couldn't say anything. That's the unfair part of it. Old folks can say anything, anything they want to to you, but you can't say a thing back to them—not a thing.

And so I went to bed. And the next day all that Father said to me was, "Good-morning, Mary," and "Good-night," just as he had ever since I came. And that's all he's said yesterday and today. But he's looked at me a lot, I know, because at mealtimes and others, when he's been in the room with me, I've looked up and found his eyes on me. Funny, isn't it?

### TWO WEEKS LATER

Well, I don't know as I have anything very special to say. Still, I suppose I ought to write something; so I'll put down what little there is.

Of course, there doesn't so much happen here, anyway, as there does at home—I mean in Boston. (I must stop calling it home down to Boston as if this wasn't home at all. It makes Aunt Jane very, very angry, and I don't think Father likes it very well.) But, as I was saying, there really doesn't so much happen here as there does down to Boston; and it isn't nearly so interesting. But, there! I suppose I mustn't expect it to be interesting. I'm Mary now, not Marie.

There aren't any teas and dinners and pretty ladies and music and soulful-eyed prospective suitors here. My! Wouldn't Aunt Jane have four fits? And Father, too. But I'd just like to put one of Mother's teas with the little cakes and flowers and talk and tinkling laughs down in Aunt Jane's parlor, and then watch what happened. Oh, of course, the party couldn't stand it long—not in there with the hair wreath and the coffin plate. But they could stand it long enough for Father to thunder from the library, "Jane, what in Heaven's name is the meaning of all this?" And for Aunt Jane to give one look at the kind of clothes real folks wear, and then flee with her hands to her ears and her eyes upraised to the ceiling. Wouldn't it be fun?

But, there! What's the use of imagining perfectly crazy, impossible things like that? We haven't had a thing here in that parlor since I came but one missionary meeting and one Ladies' Aid Sewing circle; and after the last one (the sewing circle) Aunt Jane worked a whole day picking threads off the carpet, and smoothing down the linen covers because they'd got so mussed up. And I heard her tell the hired girl that she shouldn't have that sewing circle here again in a hurry, and when she did have them they'd have to sew in the dining room with a sheet spread down to catch the threads. My! but I would like to see Aunt Jane with one of Mother's teas in her parlor!

I can't see as Father has changed much if any these last two weeks. He still doesn't pay much of any attention to me, though I do find him looking at me sometimes, just as if he was trying to make up his mind about something. He doesn't say hardly anything to me, only once or twice when he got to asking questions again about Boston and Mother.

The last time I told him all about Mr. Harlow, and he was so interested! I just happened to mention his name, and he wanted to know right away if it was Mr. Carl Harlow, and if I knew whether Mother had ever known him before. And of course I told him right away that it was—the same one she was engaged to before she was engaged to him.

Father looked funny and kind of grunted and said, yes, yes, he knew. Then he said, "That will do, Mary." And he began to read his book again. But he never turned a page, and it wasn't five minutes before he got up and walked around the room, picking out books from the bookcases and putting them right back. Then he turned to me and asked with a kind of of-course-I-don't-care air:

"Did you say you saw quite a little of—this Harlow fellow?"

But he did care. I know he did. He was real interested. I could see that he was. And so I told him everything, all about how he came there to the teas, and sent her flowers and candy, and was getting a divorce himself, and what he said on the sofa that day, and how Mother answered. As I said, I told him everything, only I was careful not to call Mr. Harlow a prospective suitor, of course. I remembered too well what Aunt Hattie had said. Father didn't say anything when I got through. He just got up and left the room, and pretty quick I saw him crossing the lawn to the observatory.

I guess there aren't any prospective suitors here. I mean, I guess Father isn't a prospective suitor—anyhow, not yet. (Of course, it's the man that has to be suitor.) He doesn't go anywhere, only over to the college and out to the observatory. I've watched so to see. I wanted specially to know, for of course if he was being a prospective suitor to any one, she'd be my new mother, maybe. And I'm going to be awfully particular about any new mother coming into the house.

A whole lot more, even, depends on mothers than on fathers, you know; and if you're going to have one all ready-made thrust upon you, you are sort of anxious to know what kind she is. Some way, I don't think I'd like a new mother even as well as I'd like a new father; and I don't believe I'd like him very well.

Of course, there are quite a lot of ladies here that Father could have. There are several pretty teachers in the schools, and some nice unmarried ladies in the church. And there's Miss Parmelia Snow. She's Professor Snow's sister. She wears glasses and is terribly learned. Maybe he would like her. But, Mercy! I shouldn't.

Then there's Miss Grace Ann Sanborn. She's fat, and awfully jolly. She comes here a lot lately to see Aunt Jane. I don't know why. They don't belong to the same church, or anything. But she "runs over," as she calls it, almost every afternoon just a little before dinner—I mean supper.

Mrs. Darling used to come then, too, when I first came; but she comes over evenings now more. Maybe it's because she doesn't like Miss Grace Ann. I don't think she does like her, for every time she saw her, she'd say: "Oh, you? So you're here!" and pretty quick she'd get up and go. And now she comes evenings. She's fixing over her house, and she runs and asks Aunt Jane's advice about every little thing. She asks Father's, too, every chance she gets, when she sees him in the hall or on the front steps. I heard her tell Aunt Jane she considered Professor Anderson a man of most excellent taste and judgment.

I suppose Mrs. Darling could be my new mother. She's a widow. Her husband died last year. She is very well off now that her husband is dead, I heard Aunt Jane say one day. She meant well off in money—quite a lot of it, you know. I thought she meant well off because he was dead and she didn't have to live with him any more, and I said so to Aunt Jane. (He was a cross man, and very stern, as everybody knew.) But, dear suz me! Aunt Jane was awfully shocked, and said certainly not; that she meant Mr. Darling had left his wife a great deal of money.

Then she talked very stern and solemn to me, and said that I must not think just because my poor dear father's married life had ended in such a wretched tragedy that every other home had such a skeleton in the closet.

I grew stern and dignified and solemn then. I knew, of course, what she meant. I'm no child. She meant Mother. She meant that Mother, my dear blessed mother, was the skeleton in their closet. And of course I wasn't going to stand there and hear that, and not say a word.

But I didn't say just a word. I said a good many words. I won't try to put them all down here; but I told her quietly, in a firm voice, and with no temper (showing), that I guessed Father was just as much of a skeleton in Mother's closet as she was in his; and that if she could see how perfectly happy my mother was now she'd understand a little of what my father's skeleton had done to her all those years she'd had to live with it.

I said a lot more, but before I'd got half finished with what I wanted to say, I got to crying, so I just had to run out of the room.

That night I heard Aunt Jane tell Mrs. Darling that the worst feature of the whole deplorable situation was the effect on the child's mind, and the wretched conception it gave her of the sacredness of the marriage tie, or something like that. And Mrs. Darling sighed, and said, oh, and ah, and the pity of it.

I don't like Mrs. Darling.

Of course, as I said before, Mrs. Darling could be my new mother, being a widow, so. But, mercy! I hope she won't. I'd rather have Miss Grace Ann than her, and I shouldn't be crazy about having Miss Grace Ann.

Well, I guess there's nothing more to write. Things at school are just the same, only more so. The girls are getting so they act almost as bad as those down to Boston in the school where I went before I changed. Of course, maybe it's the divorce here, same as it was there. But I don't see how it can be that here. Why, they've known it from the very first!

Oh, dear suz me! How I do wish I could see Mother tonight and have her take me in her arms and kiss me. I'm so tired of being Mary 'way off up here where nobody cares or wants me.

Even Father doesn't want me, not really want me. I know he doesn't. I don't see why he keeps me, only I suppose he'd be ashamed not to take me his six months as long as the court gave me to him for that time.

### ANOTHER TWO WEEKS LATER.

I'm so angry I can hardly write, and at the same time I'm so angry I've just got to write. I can't talk. There isn't anybody to talk to; and I've got to tell somebody. So I'm going to tell it here.

I've found out now what's the matter with the girls—you know, I said there was something the matter with them; that they acted queer and stopped talking when I came up, and faded away till there wasn't anybody but me left.

Well, it's been getting worse and worse. The girls have had parties, and more and more often the girls have stopped talking and have looked queer when I came up. We got up a secret society and called it the "Tony Ten," and I was going to be its president. Then all of a sudden one day I found there wasn't any Tony Ten—only Carrie Heywood and me. The other eight had formed another society and Stella Mayhew was their president.

I told Carrie we wouldn't care; that we'd just change it and call it the "Tony Two:" and that two was a lot more exclusive than ten, anyway. But I did care, and Carrie did. I knew she did. And I know it better now because last night—she told me. You see things have been getting simply unbearable these last few days, and it got so it looked as if I wasn't even going to have Carrie left. She began to act queer and I accused her of it, and told her if she didn't want to belong to the Tony Two she needn't. That I didn't care; that I'd be a secret society all by myself. But I cried. I couldn't help crying; and she knew I did—care. Then she began to cry; and today, after school, we went to walk up on the hill to the big rock; and there—she told me. And it was the divorce.

And it's all that Stella Mayhew—the new girl. Her mother found out I was divorced (I mean Mother was) and she told Stella not to play with me, nor speak to me, nor have a thing to do with me. And I said to Carrie, all right! Who cared? I didn't. That I never had liked that Mayhew girl anyway. But Carrie said that wasn't all. She said Stella had got to be real popular before I came; that her folks had lots of money, and she always had candy and could treat to ice-cream and auto rides, and everybody with her was sure of a good time. She had parties, too—lots of them; and of course, all the girls and boys liked that.

Well, when I came everything was all right till Stella's mother found out about the divorce, and then—well, then things were different. First Stella contented herself with making fun of me Carrie said. She laughed at the serge dresses and big homely shoes, and then she began on my name, and said the idea of being called Mary by Father and Marie by Mother, and that 'twas just like Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. (That's a story, Carrie says. I'm going to read it, if Father's got it. If there ever was another Mary and Marie all in one in the world I want to know what she did.) But Carrie says the poking fun at me didn't make much difference with the girls, so Stella tried something else. She not only wouldn't speak to me herself, or invite me, or anything, but she told all the girls that they couldn't go with her and me, too. That they might take their choice. And Carrie said some of them did choose and stayed with me; but they lost all the good times and ice-cream and parties and rides and everything; and so one by one they dropped me and went back to Stella, and now there wasn't anybody left, only her, Carrie. And then she began to cry.

And when she stopped speaking, and I knew all, and saw her crying there before me, and thought of my dear blessed mother, I was so angry I could scarcely speak. I just shook with righteous indignation. And in my most superb, haughty and disdainful manner I told Carrie Heywood to dry her tears; that she needn't trouble herself any further, nor worry about losing any more ice-cream nor parties. That I would hereto declare our friendship null and void, and this day set my hand and seal to never speak to her again, if she liked, and considered that necessary to keeping the acquaintance of the precious Stella.

But she cried all the more at that, and flung herself upon me, and, of course, I began to cry, too—and you can't stay superb and haughty and disdainful when you're all the time trying to hunt up a handkerchief to wipe away the tears that are coursing down your wan cheeks. And of course I didn't. We had a real good cry together, and vowed we loved each other better than ever, and nobody could come between us, not even bringing a chocolate-fudge-marshmallow college ice—which we both adore. But I told her that she would be all right, just the same, for of course I should never step my foot inside of that schoolhouse again. That I couldn't, out of respect to Mother. That I should tell Aunt Jane that tomorrow morning. There isn't any other school here, so they can't send me anywhere else. But it's 'most time for school to close, anyway. There are only two weeks more.

But I don't think that will make any difference to Aunt Jane. It's the principle of the thing. It's always the principle of the thing with Aunt Jane. She'll be very angry, I know. Maybe she'll send me home. Oh, I hope she will!

Well, I shall tell her tomorrow, anyway. Then—we'll see.

### ONE DAY LATER.

And, dear, dear, what a day it has been!

I told her this morning. She was very angry. She said at first: "Nonsense, Mary, don't be impertinent. Of course you'll go to school!" and all that kind of talk. But I kept my temper. I did not act angry. I was simply firm and dignified. And when she saw I really meant what I said, and that I would not step my foot inside that schoolroom again—that it was a matter of conscience with me—that I did not think it was right for me to do it, she simply stared for a minute, as if she couldn't believe her eyes and ears. Then she gasped:

"Mary, what do you mean by such talk to me? Do you think I shall permit this sort of thing to go on for a moment?"

I thought then she was going to send me home. Oh, I did so hope she was. But she didn't. She sent me to my room.

"You will stay there until your father comes home this noon," she said. "This is a matter for him to settle."

Father! And I never even thought of her going to him with it. She was always telling me never to bother Father with anything, and I knew she didn't usually ask him anything about me. She settled everything herself. But this—and the very thing I didn't want her to ask him, too. But of course I couldn't help myself. That's the trouble. Youth is so helpless in the clutches of old age.

Well, I went to my room. Aunt Jane told me to meditate on my sins. But I didn't. I meditated on other people's sins. I didn't have any to meditate on. Was it a sin, pray, for me to stand up for my mother and refuse to associate with people who wouldn't associate with me on account of her? I guess not!

I meditated on Stella Mayhew and her mother, and on those silly, faithless girls that thought more of ice-cream soda than they did of justice and right to their fellow schoolmate. And I meditated on Aunt Jane and her never giving me so much as a single kiss since I came. And I meditated on how much better Father liked stars and comets than he did his own daughter; and I meditated on what a cruel, heartless world this is, anyway, and what a pity it was that I, so fair and young, should have found it out so soon—right on the bank, as it were, or where that brook and river meet. And I wondered, if I died if anybody would care; and I thought how beautiful and pathetic I would look in my coffin with my lily-white hands folded on my breast. And I hoped they'd have the funeral in the daytime, because if it was at nighttime Father'd be sure to have a star or something to keep him from coming. And I wanted him to come. I wanted him to feel bad; and I meditated on how would feel—when it was too late.

But even with all this to meditate on, it was an awfully long time coming noon; and they didn't call me down to dinner even then. Aunt Jane sent up two pieces of bread without any butter and a glass of water. How like Aunt Jane—making even my dinner a sin to meditate on! Only she would call it my sin, and I would call it hers.

Well, after dinner Father sent for me to come down to the library. So I knew then, of course, that Aunt Jane had told him. I didn't know but she would wait until night. Father usually spends his hour after dinner reading in the library and musn't be disturbed. But evidently today Aunt Jane thought I was more consequence than his reading. Anyhow, she told him, and he sent for me.

My! but I hated to go! Fathers and Aunt Janes are two different propositions. Fathers have more rights and privileges, of course. Everybody knows that.

Well, I went into the library. Father stood with his back to the fire-



I Went Into the Library. Father Stood With His Back to the Fireplace and His Hands in His Pockets.

place and his hands in his pockets. He was plainly angry at being disturbed. Anybody could see that. He began speaking at once, the minute I got into the room—very cold and dignified.

"Mary, your aunt tells me you have been disobedient and disrespectful to her. Have you anything to say?"

I shook my head and said, "No, sir."

What could I say? Old folks ask such senseless questions, sometimes. Naturally I wasn't going to say I had been disrespectful and disobedient when I hadn't; and of course, I couldn't say I hadn't been when Aunt Jane said I had. That would be just like saying Aunt Jane lied. So, of course, I had nothing to say. And I said so.

"But she says you refused to go back to school, Mary," said Father then.

"Yes, sir."

"Then you did refuse?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, you may go and tell her now, please, that you are sorry, and that you will go to school this afternoon. You may go now." And he turned to the table and picked up his book.

I didn't go, of course. I just stood there twisting my handkerchief in my fingers; and, of course, right away he saw me. He had sat down then.

"Mary, didn't you hear me?" he demanded.

"Yes, sir, but—Father, I can't go back to that school," I choked. And I began to cry.

"But I tell you that you must."

I shook my head.

"I can't."

"Do you mean that you defy me as you did your Aunt Jane this morning?—that you refuse to go back to school?"

"Yes, sir."

For a minute he sat and stared at me just as Aunt Jane had done; then he lifted his head and threw back his shoulders as if he was throwing off a heavy weight.

"Come, come, Mary," he said sternly. "I am not a patient man, and my temper has reached the breaking point. You will go back to school and you will go now. I mean that, Mary."

"But, Father, I can't," I choked; and I guess there was something in my face this time that made even him see. For again he just stared for a minute, and then said:

"Mary, what in the world does this mean? Why can't you go back? Have you been—expelled?"

"Oh, no, sir."

"Then you mean you won't go back."

"I mean I can't—on account of Mother."

I wouldn't have said it if I hadn't had to. I didn't want to tell him, but I knew from the very first that I'd have to tell him before I got through. I could see it in his face. And so, now, with his eyes blazing as he jumped almost out of his chair and exclaimed: "Your mother!" I let it out and got it over as soon as possible.

"I mean, on account of Mother—that not for you, or Aunt Jane, or anybody will I go back to that school and associate with folks that won't [illegible] with me—on account of

And then I told it—all about the girls, Stella Mayhew, Carrie, and how they acted, and what they said about my being Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde because I was a Mary and a Marie, and the ice-cream, and the parties they had to give up if they went with me. And I know I was crying so I could hardly speak, before I finished; and Father was on his feet tramping up and down the room muttering something under his breath, and looking—oh, I can't begin to tell how he looked. But it was awful.

"And so that's why I wish," I finished chokingly, "that it would hurry up and be a year, so Mother could get married."

"Married!" Like a flash he turned and stopped short, staring at me.

"Why, yes," I explained; "for if she did get married, she wouldn't be divorced any longer, would she?"

But he wouldn't answer. With a queer little noise in his throat he turned again and began to walk up and down, up and down, until I thought for a minute he'd forgotten I was there. But he hadn't. For after a while he stopped again right in front of me.

"So your mother is thinking of getting married," he said in a voice so queer it sounded as if it had come from away off somewhere.

But I shook my head and said no, of course; and that I was very sure she wouldn't till her year was up, and even then I didn't know which she'd take, so I couldn't tell for sure anything about it. But I hoped she'd take one of them, so she wouldn't be divorced any longer.

Father turned, and began to walk up and down again, with his hands in his pockets; and I didn't know whether to go away or to stay, and I suppose I'd have been there now if Aunt Jane hadn't suddenly appeared in the library doorway.

"Charles, if Mary is going to school at all today it is high time she was starting," she said. But Father didn't seem to hear. He was still tramping up and down the room, his hands in his pockets.

"Charles!" Aunt Jane raised her voice and spoke again. "I said if Mary is going to school at all today it is high time she was starting."

"Eh? What?" If you'll believe it, that man looked as dazed as if he'd never even heard of my going to school. Then suddenly his face changed. "Oh, yes, to be sure. Well, er— Mary is not going to school today," he said. Then he looked at his watch, and without another word strode into the hall, got his hat, and left the house, leaving Aunt Jane and me staring into each other's faces.

But I didn't stay much longer than Father did. I strode in to the hall, too, by Aunt Jane. But I didn't leave the house. I came up here to my own room; and ever since I've been writing it all down in my book.

Of course, I don't know now what's going to happen next. But I wish you could have seen Aunt Jane's face when Father said I wasn't going to school today! I don't believe she's sure yet that she heard aright—though she didn't try to stop me, or even speak when I left and came upstairs. But I just know she's keeping up a powerful thinking.

For that matter, so am I. What is going to happen next? Have I got to go to school tomorrow? But then, of course, I shan't do that. Besides, I don't believe Father'll ask me to, after what I said about Mother. He didn't like that—what those girls said—any better than I did. I'm sure of that. Why, he looked simply furious. But there isn't any other school here that I can be sent to, and—

But what's the use? I might surmise and speculate all day and not come anywhere near the truth. I must await—what the night will bring forth, as they say in really truly novels.

### FOUR DAYS LATER

And what did the night bring forth? Yes, what did it bring! Verily it brought forth one thing I thought nothing ever could have brought forth.

It was like this.

That night at the supper table Aunt Jane cleared her throat in the I-am-determined-I-will-speak kind of a way that she always uses when she speaks to Father. (Aunt Jane doesn't talk to Father much more than Mother used to.)

"Charles," she began.

Father had an astronomy paper beside his plate, and he was so busy reading he didn't hear, so Aunt Jane had to speak again—a little louder this time.

"Charles, I have something to say to you."

"Eh? What? Oh—er—yes. Well, Jane, what is it?" Father was looking up with his I'll-be-patient-if-it-kills-me air, and with his forefinger down on his paper to keep his place.

As if anybody could talk to a person who's simply tolerating you for a minute like that, with his forefinger holding on to what he wants to tend to! Why, I actually found myself being sorry for Aunt Jane.

She cleared her throat again.

"It is understood, of course, that Mary is to go to school tomorrow morning, I suppose," she said.

"Why, of course, of course," began Father impatiently, looking down at his paper. "Of course she'll go to—" he stopped suddenly. A complete change came to his face. He grew red, then white. His eyes sort of flashed. "School?" he said then, in a hard, decided voice. "Oh, no; Mary is not going to school tomorrow morning." He looked down to his paper and began to read again. For him the subject was very evidently closed. But for Aunt Jane it was not closed.

"You don't mean, Charles, that she is not to go to school at all, any more," she gasped.

"Exactly." Father read on in his paper without looking up.

Aunt Jane's lips came together hard.

"Charles, I'm amazed at you—yielding to that child's whims like this—that she doesn't want to go to school! It's the principle of the thing that I'm objecting to. Do you realize what it will lead to—what it—"

"Jane!" with a jerk Father sat up straight. "I realize some things that perhaps you do not. But that is neither here nor there. I do not wish Mary to go to school any more this spring. That is all; and I think—it is sufficient."

"Certainly." Aunt Jane's lips came together again grim and hard. "Perhaps you will be good enough to say what she shall do with her time."

"Time? Do? Why—er—what she always does; read, sew, study—"

(Continued Next Week.)

**Good Advice.**

**Do not let the grass grow on the path of friendship.—Indian Proverb.**

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# Farm and Timber Lands At Private Sale

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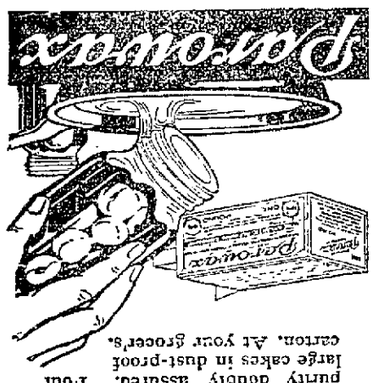
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**Just Wanted to Know.**

We were out to dinner and little brother piped up, just as the meal was about over: "Father, please pass the jelly, or is it scenery?"—Chicago Tribune.


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**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE**

ESTATE OF William H. Beaver, late of Schellburg Borough, Bedford County, Pa., Deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

Annie E. Beaver,
Administratrix
Schellburg, Pa

George Points,
Attorney.
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# PLAN A NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM

**STATE AND FEDERAL OFFICIALS BEGIN A SERIES OF CONFERENCES IN WASHINGTON**

## LOOKING TO FUTURE DEMANDS

**Roads and Bridges Must Be Wider to Accomodate Growing Traffic—Regulations for Motor Trucks May Be Adopted Later.**

By JAMES P. HORNADAY

Washington.—The highways of the country which for the most part have been constructed in state units are to be linked up in one countrywide system. The federal government and the states are now co-operating to this end. A meeting of New England state highway officials and engineers of the federal bureau of public roads has just been held here. This is the first time public officials have got together for the purpose of laying out a system of highways to serve an area larger than a single state.

Throughout the summer and fall similar meetings will be held between the federal officials and highway authorities of various groups of states. By the end of the calendar year, if all goes well, there will be, on paper at least, a comprehensive plan for linking up all the state highway systems.

This forward step is the result of recent federal road legislation which requires that all federal aid be spent on a connected system of highways designed to serve the needs of the whole country. Tentative road systems have been submitted to the federal bureau of public roads by all except eight states, and the series of meetings that has been arranged for is to determine how to connect and coordinate the state systems.

From this time on only roads certain to be a part of the nationwide system are to be approved for construction with federal aid. It is estimated that the national system of highways will comprise about 180,000 miles of roadway. If the system is established in accordance with the preliminary plans, the United States will in time—and that time is not so many years away—have the greatest system of any country in the world.

**Must Meet Demands of Future.**

The representatives of the federal government and the state governments who are attending these regional conferences are also taking up the question of how the future demands on the public highways shall be met. The road building authorities have discovered that many of the highways already improved will not meet the future demands that will be made on them. Indeed many of the roads are not wide enough to accommodate properly the traffic that now passes over them. Passenger automobile traffic on public highways, for instance, has doubled since 1916. This kind of traffic continues to show an enormous annual increase.

It is the growth of the truck traffic, however, that is causing the federal and state authorities to talk of wider roadways, wider bridges and more lasting road-bed material. There is more or less talk to the effect that sooner or later this motor truck traffic over the highways will have to be regulated either by the federal government or by the states or through a system of joint regulation. It is foreseen that this problem will become more important as the state highway systems are linked into a national system. In some sections of the country the local freight business has very largely been diverted from the railroads to the motor trucks. It seems probable, so the best informed men say, that with a national highway system in operation, much of the long-distance freight business will be done by a motor truck company. In some localities in the east, the motor trucks are now crowding the passenger automobiles off the highways.

**Plans for Motor Truck Traffic.**

Some thought has already been devoted to plans for requiring motor truck companies that use the improved highways to establish terminals, to operate their trucks on a time schedule and to exact from the companies a road tax sufficient to cover the wear and tear on the roads. But before these advanced steps can be taken, it is pointed out, the federal government and the states, since they are co-operating in the building of highways, must widen many of the roads that have already been improved and must see to it that roads that are improved from this time on are wide enough to take care of both freight and passenger traffic.

The conferences that are under way here are also taking up the subject of standardization of specifications and tests for road material. Until recently the general tendency was toward individuality in each state without much opportunity for the exchange of ideas and knowledge. Now the tendency is in the other direction. Ultimately, the road builders say, main highway arteries will be constructed of the same building material. A committee on tests of building material has been created by the federal government and the states.

Federal-aid road projects totaling 663 miles in length were completed and 541 miles went under construction in May, bringing the total under construction to nearly 15,000 miles and the mileage in completed projects to 17,008.

**Won't Attack Direct Primaries.**

The direct primary method of nominating candidates for public office has been the subject of a good many informal conferences among Republicans here during the last few weeks. As a result of these conferences the party in power will not lead an attack on the direct primary at this time. Instructions are to go out to Republican state leaders that state conventions will do well to go on record in favor of a repeal of state primary laws, the subject will hardly become an issue in the campaign next fall. The Democrats are planning to stand by the primary system. It would seem that the trend would naturally be toward campaign discussion of plans for improving the various state primary systems. Next January the legislatures of about two-thirds of the states will meet, and, undoubtedly, many proposals relating to primary election laws will be made. There is a growing demand that the state systems be made uniform as far as possible; and there is a call for the simplification of some of the state laws on the subject.

**Primaries Disregarded in 1920.**

Two years from now another pre-convention national campaign will be under way, and the primary laws in the states that survive next year's round of legislatures will be in force then. In 1920 the presidential primaries conducted under state laws, although they aroused much interest and called out a large vote, did not have anything to do with the nominations made by the two old parties. At both Chicago and San Francisco the verdict or mandate of the primaries was disregarded. The professional politicians of the old school in the old parties do not wish to be bothered with the presidential preference primary, and it may be that, in spite of the hands-off policy the Republicans have decided to follow for the present, there will be a demand on the next January legislatures that states repeal laws providing for presidential preference primaries.

There is a good deal of agitation for a federal presidential preference primary law—agitation that comes from the progressives in both the old parties—but there are many obstacles in the way of the enactment of such a law. The outlook for it is not as good as it appeared a few years ago.

**Cabinet Opinion Divided.**

No attempt is made to conceal the fact that the President's official family is divided on the question as to whether the existing primary or any sort of a primary system should be retained. John W. Weeks, secretary of war, revealed the situation in the cabinet when, in a speech in Cleveland recently, he declared his opposition to the existing primary system. The secretary did not pretend to speak for President Harding; that was not necessary, for the President has on several occasions spoken for himself. He does not like the existing primary system, but he is enough of a politician to realize that the present is probably not the time for making the system a political issue, and so he is in sympathy with the party decision to keep hands off the system for the present at least.

At least two members of the cabinet, Charles Evans Hughes, secretary of state, and Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, are ardent advocates of the primary method of nominating candidates and they are in favor of improving the present state primary laws. Secretary Hughes was, of course, the father of the primary legislation in New York state. He had it out with the bosses on this subject while governor, and he has never changed his mind about the wisdom of enacting wise primary legislation. After the election of Mr. Harding as President, and before the inauguration, Mr Hughes made a speech in Indianapolis in which he severely criticised the political forces that were seeking to destroy the primary. That speech was made at a time when it was generally understood that the reactionaries in the old political parties were planning a raid on the state primary laws.

**Keeping Umbrella Fit.**

"If you want to add two years to the life of your umbrella," remarked an umbrella man, as he replaced a broken rib, "put a drop of oil now and then in each joint. The oil will prevent the water from getting in and rusting the metal.

"When your umbrella is wet, don't close it and stand it in a corner. If there isn't space enough to open it, stand the umbrella on the handle and thus allow the water to run off the right ribs. When you stand it on the peg you force the water to run to one point and prevent it from running off quickly. This often results in the water seeping through the material and rotting the stitching."

# GARVAN DEMANDS HARDING CLEAR HIM

## Writes to President That He Has Been Grossly Misled by Daugherty.

New York.—Flatly refusing to return to the United States government a single chemical patent right owned by the Chemical Foundation, Inc., of which he is president, Francis P. Garvan, in a spirited and energetic letter to President Harding, asserted that the President, "grossly misled by the attorney-general," is, for the first time in American history, attempting to abrogate a solemn Executive order of a predecessor, and is acting, moreover, on information "furnished by German agents and interpreted by lawyers whose sole knowledge of the war and its lessons is derived from association with German clients."

Absolute legality in the sale of 4,700 and odd former German patents to the Foundation, and complete publicity in the organization and operation of this quasi-public institution, together with the highest of ethical motives, are earnestly maintained by Mr. Garvan in his communication, and he asserts with emphasis that no person connected with the Foundation has ever made a dollar out of it, or ever could do so under its charter and by-laws, himself least of all; he fortifies that statement with figures which show that the capital of the institution consisted of $428,900, all of which has been spent in the purchase of the patents and in educating the people through schools and colleges and in the encouragement of chemical societies, and says that the Foundation income from licenses barely meets the modest running expenses.

All of these financial details have long been available, Mr. Garvan reminds President Harding, and demands that the President ascertain the truth and tell the people whether the Foundation and its head have deserved the abuse they have received.

**"Gave All and Got Abuse"**

"It has given its all," Mr. Garvan writes. "You can take away nothing but the opportunity of service. It was all we got from the government. It is all we have.

"Mr. President, you have had the temerity to impugn the honor of the gentlemen who boast a part in the great work of building up or preserving the possibility of progress in organic chemistry for America. You have again been misinformed as to the nature of the trust we bore. That trust was not for the German Kartel, the owner of practically all the important patents, who had received them under the unthinking graciousness of laws they had induced. That trust was for the American people, their industrial independence and for the safety and health of their children and their children's children."

At the outset of his letter Mr. Garvan states that he has forwarded to the Alien Property Custodian the Chemical Foundation's formal answer to his demand, an answer "as an American corporation ready at all times to defend its rights in the courts," but that the public in whose interests the Foundation was organized, is entitled to be fully informed as to the circumstances under which the demand was made and the reason why it is unqualifiedly refused. The demand itself, Mr. Garvan asserts, together with the letter written by the President and the statement made by Attorney-General Daugherty, "demonstrate that you, Mr. President, have been grossly misled by the attorney-general, both as to the law and the facts of the case."

**Eliminating "Enemy Interest"**

Thereupon Mr. Garvan contends (1) that the attorney-general has listened exclusively to German agents, which is no investigation; (2), that the United States government has no interest in the suit brought by the Foundation to determine the ownership of funds held by the treasury; (3), that when President Wilson authorized the sale of the German patents, neither the President, secretary of state nor alien property custodian was, under the law, in the remotest sense a trustee for the German enemies; (4), that specific power to sell the patents was granted by Congress after full committee hearings on November 4, 1918, and on December 3, 1918, President Wilson, vested with power to supervise all sales, authorized Acting Secretary of State Frank L. Polk to approve the sale of the German chemical and other patents; (5), that on February 26, 1919, Polk ordered the sale in the public interest, noting that a public sale was not in the best interests of the public because it would offer opportunity for the patents to get into the hands of speculators and monopolists, and that the Chemical Foundation, obligated to grant non-exclusive licenses on the best terms for reorganizing dye interests hostile to American industries and of the advancement of medical and allied industries in the United States;" (6), that President Wilson, returning from abroad confirmed Polk's order on February 13, 1920, with this comment: "My reasons for the foregoing determination and order are stated in the said orders of Frank L. Polk . . . and in addition thereto, the public interest will be best served by the elimination of any enemy interest adverse to American citizens arising by reason of said choses in action, or rights, interests and benefits under said agreements . . . ."

"This sale," Mr. Garvan continues, "was made in the full light of all branches of the government and in the full light of publicity. The idea of its formation was the result of the intimate knowledge of the past use of these patents in a manner hostile to the United States' interests, was in full consultation with all of the executives of the government, the experts of our army and navy, and leaders of our chemical business organizations and the heads of all our scientific and research organizations. I do not ask you to accept my present statement of the matter, but insert here an extract from the report of A. Mitchell Palmer, filed with the President February 22, 1919, and by him forwarded to the Congress, and by that Congress made a public document and most widely commented on by the press of the country."

**Palmer's Version of It**

Mr. Palmer stated in the course of the report refered to by Mr. Garvan: "These patents, as had already been indicated, formed a colossal obstacle to the development of the American dyestuff industry. Evidently they had not been taken out with any intention of manufacturing in this country or from any fear of American manufacture . . . upon consideration it seemed that these patents offered a possible solution for the problem, hitherto unsolvable, of protecting the new American dye industry against German competition after the war . . . The idea was accordingly conceived that if the German chemical patents could be placed in the hands of any American institution strong enough to protect them, a real obstacle might be opposed to German importation after the war, and at the same time the American industry might be freed from the prohibition enforced by the patents against the manufacture of the most valuable dyestuffs. Accordingly these considerations were laid before various associations of chemical manufacturers, notably the Dye Institute and the American Manufacturing Chemists' Association. The suggestion was met with an instantaneous and enthusiastic approval, and as a result a corporation has been organized to be known as the Chemical Foundation (Inc.), in which practically every important manufacturer will be a stockholder, the purpose of which is to acquire by purchase these German patents and to hold them as a trustee for American industry. . . . The first president of the Chemical Foundation will be Francis P. Garvan of the New York bar, to whose clear vision and indefatigable industry I am chiefly indebted for the working out of this plan. The combination was not objectionable to public policy, since it was so organized that any genuine American, whether a stockholder of the company or not, could secure the benefits of the patents on fair and equal terms."

**A Quasi-Public Idea**

Mr. Garvan goes on to state that at that time he was a dollar a year man, with no expectation whatever of becoming alien property custodian; that it was only when Attorney-General Gregory resigned and Palmer was appointed attorney-general that Palmer asked him to take the custodian's place. Three months later, he writes, he testified before the Ways and Means Committee of the house: "The foundation of the Chemical Foundation was an effort to form an organization to represent as nearly as possible at that time the public interests. Judge Ingraham of New York and Judge Gray of Delaware had charge of drawing our charter and our trust agreement and our certificate of incorporation. We have endeavored to make it as nearly a public institution as our laws allow, and at the same time to have it an official organization. We wanted to sell these patents to the government, and if there had been any method by which we could make them a working force and still have them owned and controlled by the government, it would have relieved us of a great deal of responsibility, and if there is at this time any suggestion for modification or amendment of our plan which will insure in the minds of the committee a more definite and certain fulfillment of the intention and purposes of our organization I am certain that the Chemical Foundation and all its stockholders and all who are interested in it would be glad to conform to the wishes of the committee, because, in so far as we have public recognition and public support and government recognition and government support, we become more efficient and become more able to carry out the intentions which are in our hearts and minds."

Mr. Garvan states that the total of gross income of the Foundation has averaged $143,216.65 per year. The running expenses, bare overhead, have averaged $121,971.35, a net excess of $21,245.30 or .049 per cent on the $428,900 invested, allowing nothing for depreciation. The average life of the patents is eight years, so that 12½ per cent of the $271,850 cash paid for the patents, or $33,981 per year, should be subtracted from the apparent net receipts per year, which leaves an actual annual operation deficit of $12,735.70. In educational work, Mr. Garvan informs the President, the Foundation has spent $261,917.85, the entire balance of its capital.

**Quotes English Prediction**

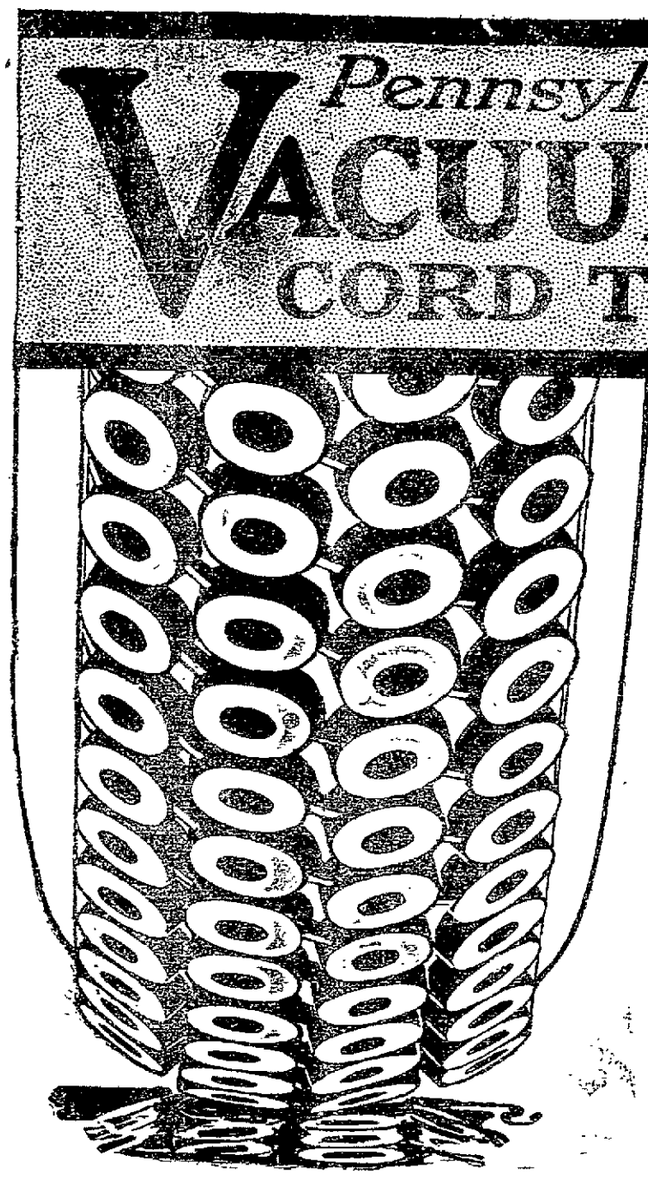
Firmly maintaining that the Foundation is the keystone of the wall raised to protect the American people from German chemical domination, Mr. Garvan maintains such protection is indispensable to the future happiness, health and safety of the American people. He quotes from a recent open letter and parliament written by James [illegible] largest carpet manufacturer [illegible] land, "Organic chemistry is [illegible] the world of new values." [illegible] America in five years' time [illegible] that dye works and general chemical works will have equal to Germany.

As regards the development of organic chemistry for [illegible] Mr. Garvan calls to [illegible] by Marshal Foch [illegible] Marshal Sir Hague [illegible] eral conclusion [illegible] ly equipped [illegible] guarantee the [illegible] as regards [illegible] development [illegible] fullest. Sir [illegible] Chicago, [illegible] local [illegible] on the [illegible] operating table the frantic appeal for the hypnotic that soothes the [illegible] and stays of his seizure, the most furious demands for remedy after remedy that came in the early years of the war, are still ringing in the hearts of many of us. No wonder that our small army of chemists is grimly determined not to give up the independence in chemistry which the war achieved for us! Only a widely enlightened public, however, can insure the permanence of what far seeing men have started to accomplish in developing the power of chemistry through research in every domain which chemistry touches."

"These," Mr. Garvan concludes, "were the thoughts which were in the minds of the men who knew the war and its lessons when they formed the Chemical Foundation."

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### ALUM BANK

Mr. James Barefoot who was stricken with a paralytic stroke the first of last week is better at this writing.

Mrs. Emmo Henderson is spending a few days with er brother, James Barefoot and sister, Mrs. Mary Watkins.

Mr. Thomas Beading, of Turtle Creek, spent a few days at the home of Mr. Alex McGregor.

Mr. and Mrs. Dick McGregor and daughters, Doris, Ruth and Helen, of Pittsburgh are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McGregor

Mrs. Harry Prosser has gone to Johnstown to see her sister, Mrs. WWm. Beckley who is ill with rheumatism.

Mrs. Clifford Blackburn and son Edward have returned home from their visit at Myersdale.

Miss Fern Nunemaker spent a few days with er sister, Mrs. Joe Botomfield of Altoona, last week.

Rev. Clemence and family accompanied Miss Ruth Harris, of Lilly, some on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Barefoot spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Harry. Stultz, of New Paris.

### SPRING HOPE

The fine showers the last few days were very welcome and has greatly revived vegetation.

Miss Lucy Ferguson is working for Russell Wonders at present.

Mrs. Humphrey Smith who has been sick for some time became worse on Friday and is not much improved at the present time.

Miss Susie Blattenberger is taking her vaaction at Atlantic City.

Visitors at the home of John Blattenberger on Sunday were Walter Zergler, wife and child of Claysburg. Lloyd Gilson, wife and child. of Wolfsburg.

H. L. Hall and Milly Miller spent Sunday, July 16th at Pleasantville.

N. H. Riseling, wife and daughter, of Point, were visitors at Pierre Hershbergers on Sunday.

A young daughter arrived at the home of Russell Wonders on Saturday, July 15th. Russell is doing what he can to make her feel at home and be comfortable.

Mrs. Goldie Ling, of Johnstown, is visiting her mother, Mrs. John Blattenberger.

### HYNDMAN

Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Metzger of Altoona, spent the week end with the latters parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Noel.

Miss Ethel Noel is visiting friends at Friedens and Somerset.

Mr. J. Phillips made a business trip to Pittsburgh one day last week.

Misses Anna Meyers, Pearl Kramer and Estelle Garber and Mrs. C. T. Dwyer, are attending the Epworth League Institution of the Baltimore M. E. Conference held at Mt. Lake Park, Md., this week.

Miss Estelle Garber spent several days last week at the home of R. A. Long of Bard.

Miss Dorothy Noel returned home after a ten days visit with her sister, Mrs. H. I. Metzger, of Altoona.

We are sorry to note the sudden death of Mr. Huldah Malsburg, of this place who died Sunday morning after an illness of only a few hours. The funeral took place Tuesday p. m. at the house. Mrs. Malsbury was aged 39 years and is survived by her husband and aged mother, two sisters and a brother.

We wish to correct an error of last week about the Evangelical Camp Meeting. The Camp Meeting begins August 9th and continues over the 20th instead of beginning August 20th.

Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Broad and Mrs. Salkeld, of South Fork, were Sunday visitors at the home of Dr. and Mrs. C. K. Rhodes. They were accompanied home by Mrs. Broad's mother, Mrs. Harriet Rhodes, of Allentown who spent the past two weeks here.

Mrs. Martha Tressler and daughter of Myersdale, are visitng at the home of her sister, Mrs. C. H. Rush.

Mrs. Annie Poole, of Pittsburgh, is visiting friends here.

Mr. A. G. Crabbe and daughter, Mrs. Hitchcock and son, Orville, motored to Confluence on Sunday.

Mr. James Glotfelty was a Willersburg visitor Saturday.

Miss Ethel Rhodes, of Bedford, spent Sunday with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Rhodes.

Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Pierson, of Bellefonte, are visitors at the home of the formers brother, H. M. Pierson

### REYNOLDS DALE

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Hillegass, of Granville visited their many friends at this place last week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Davis, of Eldorado, were guests of Mrs. Davis parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Hammer, Saturday night and Sunday.

Messrs. Chester Ickes and Griffin Manges made a business tri pto Cumberland recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Ickes spent the week end at Lakemont Park and Altoona.

Miss Ling, of Johnstown, is pending some time with her brother, Charles Ling and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Price and children visited in Everett on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Burkey ,of Osterburg, visited Mr. and Mrs. Earl Price Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Knisely, of Alum Bank and their daughter, Mrs. Prosser of Pittsburgh, visited G. E. Knisely on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Crisman spent Sunday with friends at Cresson.

Miss Annie Zeigler, of Claysburg, visited at Ed Randolph's recently.

Mr. and Mrs. James Beckley, of New Paris, visited at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Charles Ling on Sunday.

### SCHELLBURG

Miss Ruth Colvin, a student at Shippensburg State Normal, spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Colvin.

T. H. Rock and family were week end visitors with his sister, Mrs. S. W. Howsare at Latrobe.

John H. Williams is doing the electrical work in Dr. H. I. Shoenthals house which is being built in New Paris.

Emma Whisker, of Johnstown, was a recent guest of her sister, Mrs. Clara Colvin.

### BEDFORD ROUTE 5

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Raeboldt, of Cumberland, were recent visitors at David Claycombs.

The festival held at Helsel school house Saturday evening for the Near East Relief was a success and the sum of $42.70 was realized.

Mr. and Mrs. Criseberg and daughter, of Ridgely, W. Va., have returned to their home after a visit at Levi Lybargers.

Mrs. Koontz and Mrs. James and daughter, of Johnstown, spent last week with Mrs. H. B. Smith.

Russell Barefoot of New Paris, visited his father, W. S. Barefoot on Sunday.

Richard Stuby, Elwood Holler and their families visited Levi Lybarger on Sunday.

Berry pickers are plenty but the berries are scarce.

Communion services will be held at Messiah on next Sunday at 10 a. m.

### MANN'S CHOICE

Mr. and Mrs. Elias Ball, Mrs. Chas. Ball, of Schellburg, Mrs. H. C. Sandrus, grand-daughter and two daughters, of Hollidaysburg, and Mrs. Dan Constello, son and daughter of Mann's Choice, spent last Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Struckman, of Mann's Choice.

### ROUND KNOB

Of course, there were the erstwhile "best minds" which could have been consulted, but these have turned out to be only vacant minds. "Nobody home" there.

And so the Republican Senate continues to flounder in a state of helplessness and panic.

### MARKET AND LAWN FETE

The ladies of St. Thomas church will hold a vegetable and cake market in the morning and a lawn festival in the afternoon and evening of Saturday, August 5th.


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Trinity: Sunday School at 9:30, Church service at 10.30 A. M.

Rainsburg: Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Church service at 8 P .M.

### FRIEND'S COVE LUTHERAN PASTORATE

**Rev. J. A. Brosius**

Bortz Church: Divine worship and Holy Communion 10 A. M.

St. James Church: Divine worship, Preparatory service and Holy Communion 3:00 P. M.

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